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THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

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STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

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SPEECH

—OF—

EX-GOVERNOR C. S. MOREHEAD.

A Masterly Exposition of the Heresies of Radicalism.

GENTLEMEN: My heart would indeed be callous not to be deeply affected by the warm and cordial reception you have given me. I thank you, my friends—with my whole heart I thank you.

After a long absence, I find myself at my old home, where I lived for so many years, in the interchange of all the kindly courtesies of life, and where I have found the best and truest friends on earth. The people of Kentucky have bestowed upon me every honor I sought at their hands, and I confess that it is peculiarly gratifying to me to find that the feelings which prompted their generous confidence seem, wherever I have been, only to have become more intense by the lapse of years.

I had, for reasons unnecessary to be given, resolved not to make any public address in the great contest now going on before the American people, but I have found it impossible to refuse the earnest solicitation of friends, who know how to appreciate my past conduct, and to do justice to the motives by which I have been governed.

My friend, Mr. Lindsey, has spoken of that dark period when I was dragged from my native State, and thrown into a Northern prison, and I have been asked to give some account of the famous little bell of Mr. Secretary Seward, by which I was deprived of my liberty; but I stand before you this evening for no such purpose. This shall be done in due time, when the episode of my imprisonment shall constitute a part of the history of the times, and this assassin of liberty held up to the execration of mankind.

It has very often been my lot to address you before, but never upon such momentous issues as are involved in the present contest. You knew me then as a true and unflinching Whig of the Clay school. I had great confidence in the conservative patriotism of that party, and I used all honest efforts for its success. I do not say this to revive reminiscences of past party friends, but to declare, as I now do, with solemn emphasis, that, in my judgment, the only hope for the preservation of liberty, and the form of government under which we live, is in the success of the great Democratic party of this nation.

In attempting to address you on this occasion, it is not my purpose to discuss the financial questions which have become so prominent, or to call your attention to the money which is counted by thousand millions, which, since the war, has been wrung from the people by enormous and onerous taxation, and been profligately squandered by the party in power. I leave these subjects to abler hands, who have already presented them with such startling force as must carry conviction to the public mind.

I propose calling your calm consideration to the course pursued by the Radical party in forcing negro governments upon the Southern States, for the sole purpose of perpetuating their party supremacy. Before proceeding, I may be permitted to say, that I attach no blame to the poor ignorant negro. He has been deluded and misled by his worst enemies, and is beginning to find it out. He deserves the commiseration of every right feeling man, and is entitled to the full, complete, and unqualified protection of all his rights as a freeman. I have never seen one human being in the South, where I have been ever since the war, who desires or would agree to his re-enslavement. I consider it the highest duty of the white race to endeavor, by all the means in their power, to elevate him in the scale of civilization, and to qualify him to be a good citizen. I do not believe that there is any community upon earth more ready and willing than the Southern States, to extend the amplest protection of the law for any infraction of his just rights, and the blacks understand this well. I have often had occasion to witness this feeling in the exercise of my professional duties in that country. I remember being called upon to defend a negro man for murder; I told him that he might have a jury of his own color if he desired it, when he instantly replied, "Oh no, sir, let me tried by a jury of Southern gentlemen." He was so tried and acquitted, as I think he ought to have been. But with all the kind feelings really felt towards the black race, they can never assimilate with the whites. Put it into every Southern Constitution, and you can never produce social equality. Do whatever you can, they will still be negroes, and the great mass of them utterly unfit to exercise the elective franchise. Yet to extend this privilege to them, seems to have been one of the chief ends of the Radical policy, persistently pursued in defiance of all constitutional restraints. The cant words of "rebel and traitor" are cast into the teeth of every one who oppose this policy, or who dares to stand up for the Constitution of his country in its purity. It is the common, but stale, device of those who are unable to sustain their cause by argument and reason. But if we t ke the trouble to look to the rise and progress of this party, it may be seen with what grace such epithets come from them. It is well known, that prior to the late unhappy war there was a party in the North who ardently desired, and sought by all means in their power, a dissolution of the Union as it then existed. Hundreds of petitions, all coming from this party in the North, were presented to Congress, praying that some plan be adopted, without delay, for the immediate dissolution of the American Union.

I pass by such men as Garrison and Foss and Wendell Phillips, who denounced it with a bitterness unequalled by anything ever uttered in the South, and invite your attention to the avowed disunion sentiments of those who hold, or recently held, high position. Ben Wade, late Senator from Ohio, who was elected by this Radical party to preside over the Senate of the United States, and who, in consequence, came very near making himself President of the United States by his own vote, in 1855 said: "There was no Union with the South Let us have a Union," said he, "or let us *sweep away this remnant* we call a Union.'"

As the Constitution then stood he was for sweeping away this Union, yet he is now one of the honored leaders of the Radical party, which they profanely misname the Union party. Failing to bring about a dissolution as speedily as was desired, an enthusiastic disunionist at the North, W. O. Duvall, said: "I sincerely hope that a civil war may soon burst upon the country. I want to see African slavery abolished in my time. * * Then my most fervent prayer is, that England, France, and Spain may take this slavery-accursed nation into their special sonsideration, and, when the time arrives for the streets of the cities of this land of the free and home of the brave to run with blood to the horses bridles, if the writer of this be living, there will be one heart to rejoice at the retributive justice of Heaven."

W. H. Seward, however, during the first Lincoln campaign, in speaking at LaCrosse, of the probabilities of dissolution, said: "They (the people of the South) say you will not try take us back; you will not dare to imbrue your hands in brother's blood, to re-establish, by force of conquest, a Union which we have repudiated and dissolved. *They are right* said he, "*we do not propose to do any such thing.*" But, as we all know, he spoke with a forked tongue, as he most commonly does, to deceive and mislead the people of the South. On the same tour, in a speech at Lansing, he told his audience "that one single administration would settle this question of slavery, finally and forever." Can any man imagin how this could be done except by civil war which was then contemplated and hoped for by him.

I would not do even this man an injustice, although he has done me great wrong, and as St. Paul said of Alexander, the copper-smith, who had done him much evil, I pray God to reward him according to his works. I know him well. Feebleness of judgement, and frigidity of temperament, are original and inherent defects of his character. Destitute of higher and better resources, he has learned to avail himself of the natural weapons of the feeble—deceit and artifice. Cunning is the god of his idolatry. Notwithstanding his speech at LaCrosse, he boasted, in the beginning of the war, that he had taken care that the South should strike the first blow. Mr. Lincoln, I believe, really wished a solution of our sectional difficulties without war; but, after the meeting of the Republican Governors in Washington, his policy was changed, the expedition to Charleston fitted out, and the South heedlessly and foolishly rushed into the snare set by Seward, to make them strike the first blow.

When the first gun was fired at Fort Sumpter there was not a disunionist at the North whose heart did not thrill with joy. I beg not to be misunderstood. I do not charge all who were for making war on the South disunionists. Very far from it. I embrace only the Radical wing of the abolition party, from whose representative-men I have quoted. During the progress of the war Lincoln yielded to the Radical element, and at its conclusion that element was in full and uncontrolled possession of the government, and this party is now on trial before the grand inquest of the nation. The leaders are seeking to perpetuate their power by means which, if successful, will establish absolutism in ten States, in a form so frightful that the heart of the patriot instinctively recoils from its contemplation. They have treated the secession States as conquered provinces, and have undertaken to reconstruct them by disfranchising the white population, and by giving the supremacy to an ignorant and half civilized race of blacks, who have just emerged from slavery. They are opposed to the union, which our fathers made, of equal States. Their platform—that on which they ask the people to make General Grant President—proclaims that the people of all the other States may regulate negro suffrage as to them may seem fit, but as to the poor downtrodden South, it shall be forced upon them. They go openly in the canvass to make the white population vassals, and worse than serfs.

The people of the North, where there are comparatively but few blacks, spurn the idea of negro suffrage and negro equality, and have decided against it by overwhelming majorities. Can it be that every noble and generous emotion can be so stifled by partisan feeling, in the bosom of those opposed to negro suffrage in the North, as to allow them to force it on the South? I cannot, I do not believe it. I have yet confidence in the inmate sense of justice, the magnanimity and generosity of the great mass of the people of the North. Allow to ask what provision of the Constitution gives to Congress the right to treat these States as conquered provinces? Secession either dissolved the bonds of Union with these States, as secessionists contended, or it was a political heresy, not sanctioned by the Constitution, and in violation of its true spirit, and meaning. The States, by the act of secession, were either out of the Union, or the act was a mere nullity, and absolutely void. The Union party considered and uniformly treated secession as a nullity. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, said: "It follows, from these views, that no State upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that *resolves* and *ordinances* to that effect are legally void." When and how did they get out of the Union? According to Mr. Lincoln, and the whole Union party, secession did not put them out. Revolution certainly did not put them out, because they laid down their arms and gave up the cause. Can any man tell me how they got out?

A State cannot commit treason. Its citizens may do so and they are liable to be punished by law for their crime. The beauty of the Federal system was, that the General Government could act against any individual of a State for an infraction of its laws, but never against a State in its corporate character. It can neither make or unmake a State. The Union theory is, that a State once in the Union, while its individuality is always recognized, must always remain part and parcel of a common government. If individuals attempt to sever its tie to the General Government by secession, accompanied by such acts of violence as to amount to treason, such individuals are liable to the punishment which the law may inflict, but the State continues a member of the Union. Every department of the Government of the United States, during and since the war, has recognized and acted on this principle. Every department has uniformly treated them as States. The Constitution authorizes Congress to provide for calling for the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. After the insurrection is suppressed it gives no power to treat the State or States where it existed as conquered provinces. It may try, according to the forms of the Constitution, and upon conviction, punish those engaged in insurrection. Every act passed during the war, was for the suppression of rebellion against, and persistence to, the laws of the United States. No act is to be found for the conquest of the rebellious States; on the contrary, by the resolution of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote, that the war was not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, * * * * * * but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

In December, 1862, Congress passed an act for the admission of the State of "Western Virginia." The Constitution contains a provision "That no new State shall be formed or erected within the juridiction of any other State * * without the consent of such State." The State of Western Virginia, is now a member of the Union, and represented in Congress. The act of admitting her recites, that "the Legislature of Virginia, by an act passed the 13th of May, 1862, did give its consent to the formation of a new State." If Virginia was not then in the Union, how could such consent be given. Is not this a clear and explicit recognition that Virginia was then an existing State, and legally in the Union, notwithstanding her act of secession, and notwithstanding she was in open and defiant rebellion against the constituted authority of the United States. If she was in the Union during the period of bitterest warfare, did the cessation of hostilities, when her people laid down their arms and submitted, put her out?

During the war Congress, in imposing direct taxes, described the secession States as *States*, and apportioned taxes among them, it apportioned members of Congress to them, and assigned to them different judicial circuits. It consented to the appointment of numerous officers there by the President, under laws applicable only in cases where States exist. District judges, marshals, and district attorneys were appointed—some during, and others after, the war—by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Andrew Johnson continued to sit as Senator long after the war commenced, and he was made Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln, and is now the President of the United States. Tennessee was as much a conquered province as any of the other secession States. Her electoral vote was counted for Lincoln and Johnson, yet this party kept her out of the Union until negro suffrage was established, the 14th amendment adopted, and a horrid despotism was firmly fixed over that devoted land.

I need not multiply instances of Congressional recognition of these States as States of the Union. As to the Executive Department it is too well known that the President has uniformly recognized them as States, to require any reference to his action on this subject. The Supreme Court has done the same thing in a large number of instances. It assigned Judges to the Southern circuits. It heard and decided cases from the Southern districts. The District Court at Key West, Florida, continued in discharge of its duties during the whole period of the war. It has heard causes brought up from some of these States since the war, without objecting that they were not States in the Union. United States District Judges have held courts under the judiciary act of 1789, in all of these States. Chief Justice Chase has held courts in Virginia and North Carolina. The case of Jefferson Davis is pending in the Virginia Circuit Court. Could you try him in a newly conquered province, by a court organized under the act of Congress of 1789, assigning courts to States only? The argument that they were States in the Union, and never at any time out, is so overwhelming that I am told this position is conceded by at least some of the leaders of the small Radical element in Kentucky, and the action of Congress justified on the ground that there were no State governments in the secession States. If this were so, still this would not confer power on Congress to extend the elective franchise. It is old-fashioned, perhaps, to say it, but in the better days of the republic it was understood that by an express provision of the Constitution, all powers not delegated were reserved to the States or to the people. But there were State governments in all the secession States, recognized by every department of the Federal government, fully and completely organized, and exercising all the functions of the other State governments. If this were not so now could these States have consented to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States? How could the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution be made if there were no organized State government to make it? These leaders assume, as the basis of their argument, what is in point of fact untrue.

But I will not tire you by pursuing this argument further I am pursuaded that I have made it clear, that all the departments of the Government of the United States have recognized these States both during and since the war, as States in the Union, forming at all times an integral portion of the United States, and consequently entitled to the powers and privileges of the other States. But this revolutionary party, with its original disunion proclivities, professing many of them to act outside of the Constitution, and in open defiance of its plainest import and meaning, disavow their former opinions and acts, and instead of treating them as States in the Uunion, by an unparalleled usurpation have established a military despotism over them, and attempted to destroy their State Governments, and establish others, by prescribing the qualifications of voters, and extending the elective franchise to an ignorant and half civilized race. If they were States in the Union, as so repeatedly treated by all the departments of the Government, what more diabolical usurpation than the attempt, by Congress to extend suffrage to the black race? If Congress have the right to give to the negroes of the South the elective franchise, what prevents them doing the same thing in every other State of the Union? Can any Union man who repudiates secession, or the power of State to withdraw from the Union show me the difference? Yet, in their platform unblushingly proclained to the world, they claim the power to extend the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South, but concede the Constitutional rights of all the other States to decide upon that question for themselves, and this in the face of their solemn declarations, that the object of the war "was to maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired." As early as December, 1863, Mr. Lincoln adopted a plan for the restoration of the seceeded States, by allowing one tenth of the old voters, being loyal, to exercise the power of reorganization. He afterwards allowed all loyal men, who had taken the amnesty oath, and were voters under the State Constitution, to elect delegates to a State Convention, to amend and alter their State Constitutions. Lousiana and Arkansas acted upon this plan; amended their constitutions; repudiated secession; abolished slavery, and elected Senators and members of Congress. Two members from Lousiana were admitted and voted for speakers.

After the sad and horrid assassination of Lincoln, Andrew Johnson became President, and adopted the plan of restoraton of his predecesser. This Radical party, however, thwarted every patriotic movemet made by him; refused to admit Senators or members from any secession State, and commenced a most disgraceful warfare upon the ackhowledged power conferred by the Constitution upon the Executive branch of the government, which culminated in an attempt to impeach the President for high crimes and misdemeanors, for the honest and faithful discharge of his Constitutional duty.

From the close of the war, while throwing every possible obstruction in the way of restoration, Congress itself did nothing until March 3d, 1867, when the first famous reconstruction act was passed, soon followed by two others to make the first more effective. The leaders at last made up their minds to overleap all constitutional barriers, and to attain their wicked end, regardless of its plainest mandates. They could only make the secession States Radical by allowing the negroes to vote, controlled and influenced by the Frsedman's Bureau, and a host of adventurers—the mere scavengers of Radicalism, who have earned the cognomen of carget-baggers and scallawags—who traversed the country establishing loyal leagues to array the black race in hostility against the whites.

At the conclusion of the war there never was a people who had been engaged in so bitter a contest, who so readily yielded to the situation. They promptly laid down their arms everywhere, took the required amnesty oath, and determined with honor an fidelity to adhear to the Union They were required to abolish slavery, and without hesitation its abolition was guaranteed by Constitutional sanction in every State. They gave up three thousand millions of dollars—the estimated value of the slaves—without a groan or a murmur. They believed that the war was prosecuted for that end, and they yielded with manly grace to the result. They were required to ratify the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, and it was promptly done. They renounced secession and claimed to be integral parts of the United States—*States* in the Union with equal rights, and subject to all the duties imposed by the Federal compact. They were met by a refusal on the part of the Radicals to allow them representation, with an onorous tax of three cents per pound on cotton, nearly their only agricultural product, equal to more than ten dollars an acre tax upon each acre planted in cotton. It is true that this tax has been since taken off, but they are otherwise heavily taxed without representation, in violation of the fundamental principles of American liberty. Under Radical legislation, their land, once worth from $75 to $100 per acre, has sunk in value to $5 or $6 per acre, and if negro supremacy is establisned it will not be worth as many cents an acre.

During the past two years the people everywhere, in the portion of the South with which I am acquainted, have sunk money in attempting to raise cotton with the exhorbitant tax then imposed upon it, and at this time a poorer or more destitute race of people cannot be found within the broad limits of this nation. Talk of confiscation! Their property has already been virtually confiscated. I know of one county, and I doubt not there are many others, where more than half the land of the county has been sold for taxes. The Radicls may say that they were rebels and traitors, and deserved their fate; but in this county there was a majority of original Union men who voted against scession.

Mr. Lincoln, in one his of messages, says that there was a majority of Union men in every Southern State except South Corolina. Whether this be so or not, to the extent claimed by him, it is certain at least, that there was a large minority who were for the Union. Yet they are all alike under the same iron heel of despotism.

Long after the proclamation of the President, that the war was at an end, and peace restored; when State governments were organized, and in full and peaceful operation, and all the laws of the United States recognized and obeyed without any civil commotion, or any despotism to evade or violate any law of the land, a military despotism was established over thsee States; their States governments overturned, and utterly disregarded; the judges elected or appointed under the State Constitutions, in many cases, removed by the commanding General, and military judges appointed in their place; sheriffs and clerks, whenever their places were desired by carpet-baggers, removed to make room for them, and every other petty office seized upon by the vermin sent there to eat into the vitals of the people of the South. The military commanders were clothed with power far beyond what is vested in or could be exercised with impunity, by any constitutional monarch of Europe.

We have all had occasion to refer with pride to those guarantees of civil liberty contained in the Constitution of the United States, which were originally extorted from an English monarch, and have come down to us purified by the baptism of blood. Freedom of speech and the press; the right of the accused to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury, to be in formed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and the prohibition to suspend the write of *habeas corpus*, except in case of rebellion or invasion, are among the guarantees intended to secure American liberty. In the States under military government they have all been disregarded, and trampled under foot For the truth of this assertion, I need only refer you to the case of Col. McCardle, the editor of a leading Vicksburg paper, who, for daring to express his opinions freely and boldly, was seized by Gen. Ord, and thrown into prison, without warrant, upon a mere military order; a public trial by jury denied him, and the nature and cause of the accusation against him never yet made known. He was carried, in time, before the District Judge of the United States by *habeas corpus*, who decided that the military commander was supreme as to this matter, and that he could not revise his action. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it seems to have been generally understood that it was about to decide the reconstruction laws unconstitutional, when an act was hurriedly passed by Congress to take away from the court jurisdiction in reference to the matter. McCardle's case could not be revised by the bigest tribunal of this Nation. In all the dark annals of tyranny and usurpation there it nothing in my judgement, to be found more infamous than this act of Congress. I have always been taught to believe that the end of all good government was to secure, upon an impregnable foundation, the liberty of the humblest individual in the land; yet this revolutionary Congress interposed in a case where an individual was asserting his personal liberty, and denied him a decision on his case. I do not know how it may appear to others, but to me it is horrible.

I have always looked with admiration upon the constituional guarantees of individual liberty. I have delighted to trace their genealogy to that magna charter which was extorted, by the Barons of England, from a reluctant monarch. In my wanderings as an exile in a foreign land, when I stood on the plains of Runnemede, and looked upon the oak under whose wide spreading branches the great charter was signed, every feeling of my heart did homage to the sturdy Barons who contended so heroically for the rights of man. There the Thames is a small but deep stream, flowing as placidly as it did six centuries ago, not an unapt symbol of that liberty whose foundations were so deeply laid on its margin, and which like it, was destined, in its onward course, to swell into a mighty volume. But if the political libertinism of this revolutionary party shall be sustained by the people of the United States, it will show to the world that the pretended votaries of universal freedom are those who can inflict the most deadly blows to liberty. If any one thing is clearly established by the history of the party now in power it is, that liberty, which has its only security in an official oath, rests on a basis which can never stand the storm of popular excitement or of corrupt party influence. It is the frailest and most unstable foundation on which it can rest. The corrective is with the people. If true to themselves they have the remedy in their own hands. Bet them wateh with untiring vigilance every encroachment made upon the liberty of any one citizen, and regardless of all past party affinities, rebuke it as become freemen.

But if the picture I have drawn of the military despotism placed over the South be dark and gloomy, the negro despotism attempted to be established there is still more revolting. The reconstruction acts passed by Congress were so framed as to exclude from voting and office nearly all the old resident population, and the elective franchise and right to hold office conferred upon negroes and carpet-baggers, with the right to vote wherever they may be at the time. The conventions have been largely filled with negroes, who were but recently slaves. The law required the vote of a majority of the registered voters to adopt the Constitution. That of the State of Alabama was rejected by not receiving a majority of the registered votes. Yet this State was admitted by Congress with its rejected Constitution, and is claimed to be a member of the Union, as the Democracy claim it always was. They deny, however, the validity of any Constitution thus made. It is not the Constitution of Alabama.

In order to perpetuate Radical ascendency and negro supremacy, the Convention apportioned representation upon the basis of fifty-nine counties in the State, omitting altogether three of the counties; and in the thirty-five counties where the whites preponderate in the ratio of nearly two to one over the blacks, they gave thirty-five representatives, while in the remaining twenty-four counties, where the blacks have largely the ascendency, they have given sixty-five representatives. The aggregate population in the thirty-five counties is 391,444, and in the twenty-four counties 580,717, showing that the back counties have five more than they are eutiled to from population, and the white counties five less. These, and other enormities which I cannot stop to detail, induced the people, acting under the reconstruction laws, to reject this Constitution. Yet this Congress says that they shall live under it. Did the people—the registered voters of Alabama, those acknowledged by Congress to be loyal—make this Constitution or did Congress make it?

But bad as this is, the Constitution of Arkansas excels it. It gives the ballot-box to negroes. Voters are required to swear that they have never given aid to seccession in any State, although they may have been pardoned and restored to citizenship, and that they accept, for all time, the social and political equality of the white and black races; and to cap the climax, it disfranchises all persons who shall vote against the new Constitution. The history of all the political struggles of the world can show nothing like this. It was rejected by a fair vote of the State, but the polls were kept open for seventeen days, and the negroes were required to vote again; and in the counties of Pulaski and Jefferson, thousands of votes were given beyond the number registered. The facts are reported by General Gillen, yet that Constitution has been forced upon the people of Arkansas, which disfranchises a majority of its loyal citizens for having voted against it. Can any one, looking at these enormities, say that the Radical party is not a revolutionary party?

And now, with these outrages starring us in the face, they pretend that the admission of these States, with such Constitutions as I have described, is an accomplished fact, and that no matter to what extent the Federal Constitution, may have been violated, it is revolutionary to attempt to restore the people to their rights. If these States were never out of the Union, according to the Union theory, the establishment, by Congress, of military governments over them, and the extension of the elective franchise to the blacks, was a gross and palpable usurpation, and in direct conflict with the Federal Constitution, and if the people of the United States shall, by an unequivocal majority so decide, the reconstruction laws of Congress ought to be declared a nullity as violations of the Constitution, and absolutely void. There is no revolution in this. There is a peaceful remedy for every violation of the Constitution. General Blair's letter, when candidly construed, means this and nothing more, and nothing but the zeal inspired by partisan feeling can make more out of it. The people of the South are the very last within the broad limits of this Union to desire a renewal of the conflict of arms. If ever such a deplorable event should again occur, it will be in the North, and not in the South. Whatever individual instances may exist to the coutrary, I know that the great mass of the population ardently desire a perfect restoration of concord and fraternal harmony. This can only be brought about by treating them as equals. They are crushed and poor, pecuniarily ruined, but they know their rights, and are justly jealous of them. Is it strange that they writhe under the despotism placed over them? They have done all that brave and honorable men could do, to propitiate the North. They consider it degradation and base vassalage to be forced, in violation of the Constitution, to submit to negro supremacy. No man who is a statesman or true patriot would perpetuate feelings, growing out of past relations, by such injustice and oppression It is the part of wise statesmanship to strengthen the ties by which we are bound together, in the language of Mr. Webster, "by the silken cords of mutual, fraternal, and patriotic affection." The mission of the Democracy is to restore the Union, and not to reconstruct it; to restore it "with all dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired."

I know that we have fearful odds to contend against. The Radical party, drunk with the excess of power, have shown such a total disregard of all the restraints of the Constitution that there is no telling what desperate expedients they will not resort to to achieve success. Already the order seems to have gone forth, that the carpet-bag legislatures in the recently reconstructed States shall choose electors of President and Vice President, instead of submitting the question, as everywhere else, to the people. They are afraid of their own registered vote in the States they have reconstructed. They have reason to be afraid of the people everywhere They have disfranchised the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, and excluded them from the electoral college, and have introduced a bill, which will doubtless become a law, making it a highly penal offense for the loyal people of these States to attempt to vote, the punishment to be inflicted by summary military trials.

They have taken the military power from the President, and after vesting it in the hands of Gen Grant, and making him military dictator of the South, they have made him their candidate for President. I have nothing to say against him personally. He declares that he has no policy of his own; but he has thrown himself into the hands of bad and wicked men whose ruinous and corrupt policy he must carry out. I believe that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States is opposed to this Radical policy, and that they will give it their withering rebuke. To restore the Constitution, and put down corruption which now stalks over the land with giant strides, the Democracy have chosen standard-bearers of whom we may be justly proud. They require no eulogy from me. They are enlightened statesmen and pure patriots, and stand on a platform embodying principles which can alone bring back to this distracted country permanent prosperity and happiness. Let us continue to battle for the right upon the great issues involved in this momentous struggle. I believe that the existence of American liberty is at stake. Let immaterial and collateral issues be abandoned, and all unite with one heart in rescuing the Constitution from Radical desecration, and in restoring the Uunion to what our fathers made it.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Greatest Taxed Country in the World.

If the temper of a people is to be judged by their patient endurance of enormous taxation, the people of the United States are the best tempered in the world, for they certainly are taxed more heavily than any other people and make less noise about it. We have estimated that taxation by the Federal government alone independent of the State, county and municipal taxes amount to fully fourteen dollars a head—man, woman and child—for the whole population. Take the case of a laboring man with a family of five or six children, and it will be seen that he pays about a hundred dollars a year, which, on an average, would be a seventh or eighth of his earnings. Yes' the whole working population pay in one way or another this enormous and proportionate amount of their hard earned money. Nearly one day's labor out of the week the year round goes to the support of the Federal government. The local taxes imposed by the States, counties and municipalities amount, probably, to nearly as much, for in the end, directly or indirectly, all taxation comes out of labor. Why in the city of New York we are taxed over twenty-three millions a year—as much as was raised and expended by the United States government thirty years ago. But it is the Federal government we speak of particularly now.

The income of the general government last year, reckoning from June 30, 1867, to June 30, 1868, was over four hundred and sixty millions. This, too, in time of peace, and three years after the war was closed. If we take the British government, the most expensive of any in the world, and which has a much larger debt than any other, by way of comparison, we shall see that our national revenue and taxes exceed those of Great Britain. The total revenue of England from all sources rarely reach eighty millions sterliugs, or four hundred millions of dollars. This is sixty millions less than ours, notwithstanding the debt is about double the amount of the interest-bearing debt of the United States, and the English have besides to support a costly royal establishment, an expensive army and navy and the vast machinery of government over colonies and territories covering a fifth of the habitable globe. We might make a comparison with the other great nations and empires of the world and show a still greater difference in the cost of government between them and this country; but England is the most costly and more to the point. Yes, our republican government taxes the people sixty millions a year more in time of peace than the monarchical and expensive government of Great Britain does the British.

Congress made a pretext of taking off some of these taxes during the last session. It was estimated they would be reduced a hunnred millions or so; but in fact the reduction was made to favor a few manufacturers and to increase still more their profits and wealth. The people will scarcely feel the change, if at all. Their burdens will remain as heavy as ever, or nearly so. Shifting the weight of taxation from a few rather increases it upon the many The trouble lies in the enormous expenditures of the government and in the extravagant appropriations of Congress. These are fast eating up the surplus money Mr. McCulloch had in the Treasury, and at the end of the fiscal year we may look for a deficiency. Nothing can be done to relieve the country of the overwhelming taxation that bears upon it till we return to something like the economy of former years. There is no hope of this till a wiser, a more honest and an economical Congress shall be elected, and till the administration of the national finances be placed in abler hands. To this the people should turn their attention and see that in the coming elections these old, corrupt and incapable Congressmen be left at home and a better and more competent set of men be returned in their place.

PERSONAL.—D. H. Hill is at present on a visit to his old friend Rev. B. H. McCown, at Forest Academy, near Hobb's depot, in this country. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, we hope will become so pleased with our climate and scenery, as to make it his home in future. Mr. McCown will take good care of the General, as he is widely known for his whole-soled hospitality.—*Louisville paper*

AMONG the gifts of a newly married pair at a town in New Jersey the other evening was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me,
Its use I would commend:
In sunshine use the brushy part,
In storms the other end."

Two men and their wives have been captured in Bourbon county and taken to Cynthiana jail, on the charge of highway and other robberies. They claim to have come from Dayton, Ohio.

THE Central Pacific railroad is now built to Humbolt river, 250 miles east of Sacramento. It earnings in July were $160,000 in gold, the road being operated from 154 to 190 miles during the month.

CALIFORNIA produces purple figs, a quarter of a pound each in weight, and as big as a man's fist.

Riot in Wilmington, North Carolina.

Holden's policy is telling. On Tuesday night, Wilmingington came very near being the scene of a bloody riot. It seems that the Democratic Club were in session at their club-room, perfecting their arrangements previous to the departure of the delegation to the Raleigh Convention. A beautiful transparency, intended to be taken with them, was in front of the hall, and excited the ire of some of the negroes of the Radical party. At the conclusion of the meeting, under the escort of a small number of gentlemen, this transparency was moved off for the railroad, but had not proceeded far before those with it were beset by a dense throng of negro men and boys, and a shower of stones was launched at them, by which two gentlemen of the party were seriously injured. The escort kept on steadily, until at length the assault was rendered too severe for endurance, when they gained the shelter of a house.

The negroes still continuing to press upon them, a pistol was discharged in the air above them by one of those present, and the desired effect was produced; the assailants were dispersed, numbers of them taking to their heels. The transparency was then carried to the depot, the persons who had accompanied it dispersed, thinking the disorderly proceeding of the evening had terminated; such, however, was not the case. About half-past nine o'clock some thirty negroes marched quickly to the depot, supposing that a hurried charge might result in the capture of the transparencies, but Mr. Lyhch, the railroad watchman, had locked the gates, extinguished the lights and made other arrangements to protect the property intrusted to his care. So the party retired after some fruitless endeavors to force an entrance. Several gentlemen, however, hearing of this, hastened to the depot, where they resolved to remain until the riot should have subsided.

At 10:15 P. M., another and more numerous body of negroes, singing loudly and cheering vociterously, approached the depot, and finding that it would be impossible to obtain possession of the transparencies, undertook to destroy them by rocking the shed under which they hak been deposited. In this, however, they also failed, and it becoming known that the citizens had submitted as far as they intended to, and were preparing to preserve the peace of the city at all hazards, they dispersed. During a portion of the time the Mayor of the city was on the ground, but took no steps to control the rioters—his party friends.

During the whole time the citizens exercised the most commendable forbearance, and only as a last resort to protect their lives and property did they begin to turn out in force and arm themselves. "Let us have peace."

Signs of the Times.

THERE are already many assurances of victory for the Democratic and Constitutional Principles candidates, the approaching November.

First—The Democratic party are united for the first time in ten years, and the accessions to the party from the old line Whigs and Conservative Republicans are very marked and influential.

Second—The country is weary of war and conflict in time of peace. The country prays for rest, and the people for that peace and quiet which can never be obtained so long as the Radical party are in power.

Third—The only sound hope for business men in future, and for the full restoration of the Union, is in the success of the Democratic nominations. Democratic success means not alone constitutional liberty, equal taxation, and a better state of feeling and business, but it means that confidence in Republican institutions which has not been felt for ten years.

Fourth—The Radicals are divided. They call each other hard names. Have nominated their candidates on the sole ground of expediency; and have no bond of union but the weak and miserable bond of hostility to the Democratic party.

Finally, the success of the Democratic party means the reduction of the standing army one half, at least, and a saving thereby of fifty millions of dollars per annum. It means, also, reduced taxes, greater economy, and a stricter accountability to the people. The more its candidates and platforms are studied, the more popular they will prove.

The Instructions to General Buchanan.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1868.

There appears to be a general misapprehension of the position of the Administration relative to the appeal of the Louisiana Legislature and of Governor Warmouth. It is assumed by some editors and newspaper correspondents that the action of the Administration in this matter amounts to a recognition of the legality and constitutionolity of the *de facto* Government of that State, and that in the military order issued a few days ago it is claimed that the recognition is to be found. It is understood that the President does not agree with this view of the case. The military order named merely recites the provisions of the Constitution and certain laws for the information of the military commander of the Department of Louisiana, and directs him to report to the President any occurrences or facts that would come within the provisions of the Constitution and laws cited. When such report shall be made, if ever, then will come the exigency under which the Executive may be required to determine whether the present Government of Louisiana is to be recognized as the lawful authority of that State or not.

WASTE OF LIFE—Greeley, in his "Great Conflict," says that Grant was at least in one case so reckless of the lives of his men that they refused to obey his orders. Read:

"Twenty minutes after the first shot was fired fully 10,000 of our men were stretched and writhing on the sod or still and calm in death, while the enemy's loss was probably 1,000. And when, hours later, orders was sent to each corps commander to renew the assault at once without regard to any other, the men simply and unanimously refused to obey it They knew that success was hopeless, and the attempt to gain it murderous; hence they refused to be sacrificed to no purpose."

THE WITNESSES AGAINST MRS. SURRATT.—Mrs. Surratt was hanged as an accomplice in the murder of Lincoln. The testimony on which she was convicted was that of four men—Baker, Montgomery, Cleaver and Conover—precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead, Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement, Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offense, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surratt's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother, committed suicide by drowning in the North River, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surratt, shot himself in St. Louis.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index.*

THE Chinese Ambassadors, when at Auburn, New York, were highly delighted with the operations of some labor saving machines on a farm in the suburbs. A harvesting machine, drawn by two horses, greatly interested them, and they followed it over the field, watching its motions very closely. A mowing machine was also exhibited to them, and a treshing machine, both of which they examined with much curiosity. After giving it a thorough scrutiny, two of them, it is reported took hold and managed the treshing machine as expertly as old farm hands.

BROOM corn was introduced in to our coun by Dr. Franklin. While examining a corn whisk (imported) he accidentally discovered a single seed, which he planted in his garden, and from which the corn was propagated.

AN exchange reports that during a late hail storm at Wellsboro, Penn., a sheet of ice, measuring about two feet square and three inches thick, fell from the clouds with the hail-storm.

A telegraph dispatch says a Cincinnati merchant, who is usually relieved of from $10,000 to $15,000 a season at Saratoga, on Tuesday, at faro, parted with $40,000. This will do for a single sitting. "Whoso is simple, let him turn in hither."

Frightful Accident—Twenty-five Persons Killed in Manchester, England.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 1.]

A terrible accident occurred last night at Manchester, by which some twenty-five persons lost their lives. From various sources we glean the following particulars: The scene of the accident was a music hall in Victoria street, frequented by the lower classes, and known as "Ben. Lang's." A benefit performance was announced to come off there last night, and the attendance was very large. Whilst the performance was going on a number of boys who were in the pit stood upon the benches, and to save themselves from falling, they laid hold of a gas pendant. The weight upon the pendant moved it from its place, and led to an escape of gas. So soon as the smell of the gas spread, the cry of "fire!" was raised. A panic then seized upon the audience and a simultaneous rush was made to the staircase, which gave way, and a number of persons were precipitated to the stone floor at the bottom. No fewer than twenty-five were taken up dead. They were mostly young men, apparently factory operatives. A number more were injured considerably, and thirteen were carried to the Royal Infirmary. Eleven of these injured persons were males and two females.

The Manchester *Examiner* of this morning says: "The performance commenced at half past six. All went well until about nine o'clock. Shortly after that hour some of the youths in the back part of the audience in the pit, in their eagerness to obtain a better view of what was going on upon the stage, lifted themselve sby the gas pendants, three of which were soon broken off. No evil consequences could have followed had not somebody in the pit raised the alarm of "fire!" There was immediately a rush to the staircase from the two upper galleries. The staircase is six feet wide and winds up between walls from the ground floor to the top gallery, with a landing stage on each floor. The crush of people attempting to leave was terrific, and appears to have been the sole cause for the loss of life. Mr. Clifford rose upon the stage and did all he could to allay the panic by telling the people thare was nothing to fear if they would only keep their seats. All remonstrances were in vain. Men and women one over another precepitated themselves recklessly down the first flight. The degree of presure at the onset may be judged from the fact that out of an audience of nearly 1,000 in two galleries, scarcely a score forbore to rush to the common staircase. The other half of the audience who were in the pit, would find comparatively safe egress from a separate staircase. At the time this account was written it was not ascertained how many were injured from the crush on the stairs, or how many by the attempt to save themselves by jumping from the windows. From a quarter past 10 to 11 o'clock, twenty-six dead bodies were received at the Infirmary A large number of severely injured cases were received at the Infirmary also, of which thirteen or fourteen were considered so sericus that they were sent for treatment to the surgical wards. Of these several are set down as dangerous cases. Eight persons after receiving treatment for bruised and contused wounds, were sent out. Shortly after the accident occurred, and as soon as information of its serious nature had had time to spread, a large and deeply excited crowd gathered outside the Infirmary gates; many of whom were women, who, believing that their friends might be among the killed, made clamorous and weeping entreaties to be admitted to the dead house; but up to midnight it was impossible to admit any one within the walls and none of the bodies have been identified.

Planchettized.

"FAT CONTRIBUTOR," of the Cincinnati *Times*, complains that he is bored with this last humbug arrangement, having had one sent to him. Hear his groans:

We took Planchette home with us, and have tested its powers with the most astounding results. On the first trial it told us a great many events in our past life that we never knew ourselves even! With regard to the future, it said we would live to have parents, be baldheaded at ninety, and, dying at a sweet old age, take as much property away with us as did the famous millionair so oft quoted, John Jacob Astor.

We have dispensed with clocks altogether at our house, Planchette telling the time of day whenever appealed to. She warns us of storms, domestic and otherwise; reminds us of rent-day in advance of the landlord, detects fraud in the gass bill, tells what folks say about us after we have been to call upon them, predicts next week's style of bonnet, and makes herself generally useful. Our youngest boy gets Planchette to assist him in cyphering out his hard sums, and the cook boils eggs by her.

A sceptical friend, who don't believe in Planchette, was in to see us the other night, and we told him of her wonderful exploits. "She answers all sorts of things, does she?" said he.

"She doth."

"There is one thing she can't answer," said he.

"What is that?"

"She can't *answer the door bell*?"

Upon another occasion we told a neighbor, if he wanted to hold converse with the spirits to come to our house that night, and he was at liberty to bring some of his friends, also. We would give them a specimen of the wonderful powers of Planchette. Neighbor came, and about a dozen with him. Brought out Planchette. "Now," said we to our neighbor, "do you recall to your mind any departed spirits you would like to hear from?"

"Ah, yes," said he, visibly affected, "I do."

"You have some choice of spirits, without doubt," said we; "name it and it shall be produced."

"Can I have my—my—choice—of—of—spirits?" sobbed the unhappy man, with his face buried in his handkerchief.

"You can."

"Then," said he, "I'll name—'Old Bourbon!'"

We had to stand it. We kept a few bottles (very old) hid away in case of sickness, which we were obliged to produce, and they left nothing but the empty glassware when they went away.

Planchette in a great institution, and no family should be without it.

Genuine Comfort.

While traveling, a few years since, I was detained some days in one of our Western cities. My room overlooked a lane or alleway, in which were several houses occupied by the better class of artisans, and I became much interested in one of these, so much that no sooner did I hear a glad shout from a little voice than I knew it was meal time, and "Daddy was coming," and I took up my point of observation in harmless and admiring scrutiny of the well-governed house. On the way in, the father raised the rejoicing child in his arms, and gave it two or three resounding smacks; another one had crept to the door-sill, and this was lifted also, and its little cheek laid tenderly upon the shoulder, which was hunched up to bring it closer to that of the father's. By this time, the wife had brought a bowl of water and a white coarse towel. Then she took the children down, applying also sundry pats, now on the shoulders of the little ones, and on the broad, fatherly ones; and while the husband gave a last rub of the hard, rough hands, he stretched out his neck and kissed the pretty, girlish wife, who would be hovering near him. They said grace, they dined at the plain, wholesome board, and more than once I found myself wafting them a benediction with the tears in my eyes. It is so brutish to pass without a word of recognition of the great Giver. The husband was a grave man, and the wife a lively, cheery one, neat as a new pin, and very chatty. I thought them wonderfully well matched, for there was no moroseness in the man or levity in the woman. And when Sunday came, and the little household, dressed in all their finery, baby and all, went out to church, it was a sight to behold.—*Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, in the Herald of Health.*

THE working men, in all parts of the country, are organizing for Seymour and Blair. The party that robs the poor with high prices and high taxes, cannot receive the vote of any intelligent working man.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

MAYSVILLE, KY., AUGUST 26, 1868.

Democratic Congressional Convention.

The State Democratic Central Committee having authorized the chairmen of the vaious county committees in this District to call a Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress and to appoint the time and place of holding the same. I addressed a communication to the chairman and members of each of said committees in reference to said matters. All the letters received in response favor the 16th of September as the time, and a large majority favor Owingsville as the place, of holding said Convention.

I therefore feel authorized to, and do give notice to the Democracy of the various counties composing the Ninth Congressional District, that a Democratic Convention will be held on Wednesday, September 16, 1868, at Owingsville, Bath county, to nominate a candidate to represent this district in the 41st Congress of the United States.

The Democracy of the various counties will please select delegates to said convention.

H. T. PEARCE,
Ch'm'n. Mason Co. Dem. Com.

Aug. 19th, 1868.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

In another column we publish the call for a mass meeting of the Democracy of Mason county to send delegates to the District Congressional Convention. We regret that the Executive Committee issued the call in this shape, our conviction being that the strength of the Democrats in the remote precincts cannot be fairly represented in a meeting of this character. It is manifestly unfair to the Democrats in those precincts that the meeting shall be held in such form that they cannot have in it a voice proportioned to their number of Democratic voters. If the object in calling a mass meeting was merely to assemble a large crowd together, it could have been attained just as easily by a Convention of delegates from the precincts; since the precincts could have authorized all to attend who wished to do so, though the vote of the precincts in the Convention would not have been changed by the great or small number of delegates present. Such a meeting violates the essential spirit of democracy. It is not likely to result in any fair expression of popular sentiment. It is objected to by many of the old and staunchest Democrats of the county. The dissatisfaction is not confined to the friends of any particular individual, and is not governed by any regard to the interest of any person. It proceeds from a rooted antagonism to the principle of the system by which those in the precincts immediately adjacent to the place of holding the Convention, though representing a less number of Democrats, can always outvote and defeat the wishes of the larger number residing in the distant country precincts.

But there is ample time to remedy this injustice, which is repugnant to the better sense of the Democracy and incompatible with sound political morals. The mass meeting can resolve itself into a Convention of Delegates and recognize the persons who attend from each precinct as the Delegates empowered to cast the vote of that precinct. Thus the people might be permitted to take some part in the deliberations of the meeting, notwithstanding the mistake that has been committed in calling a mass meeting. The especial end desired to be reached is that the people may act for themselves, and not be used as mere stupid witnesses of a farce or as puppets to be pulled and jerked about by those who hold the wires. We trust that we shall have no repetition of the comedy of half a dozen gentlemen meeting in some back office, agreeing among themselves who shall be the Chairman and who the delegates, and thus determining for whom the vote of the county shall be cast, and then passing off their will as the action of the Democracy. Let us avoid the system by which one of these gentlemen admitted into the respectable caucus proposes the Chairman and another offers a resolution that the Chairman shall appoint delegates to the District Convention; and then the Chairman selects the delegates who have been agreed upon before hand, with a knowledge previously ascertained for whom the delegates will vote in the District Convention. The people have sense enough to see, that according to this admirable little plan they really take no part in the Convention, but the half dozen gentlemen who fix upon the Chairman, and the Chairman who selects the delegates, decide everything for them. If this is to be continued, would it not be just as well to let the Democrats have a vote in the selection of the gentlemen who are to do all their thinking and voting for them, and, having surrendered everything into their hands, then dispense with the useless and senseless formality of a Convention?

Of course everybody expects to abide by the proposed Convention, fair or unfair; but for the sake of decent appearances, will it not be just as well to allow the people at large to be heard as to whom they desire to represent them in the Owingsville Convention?

HON. JOHN M. RICE.—We have an able District Elector, and on that account if no other the people want to hear him. But as the time between this and the day of election is brief it behooves him to work. Mr. Rice is thoroughly a representative man, one of us, and on that account we of this section are proud of him. All who had the pleasure of hearing his manly effort when he demolished the Maysville Adonis yet remember its withering effect upon the Radicals, and it is the general desire that our champion make himself seen and heard in the famous blue grass region. The nabobs of that section have long doubted that any good thing could come out of the mountains; and to them we would say, Go and hear the elector for the 9th District and be persuaded.

We find the above in the Big Sandy *Herald*, an excellent paper published in Catlettsburg. We wish there were a few thousand nabobs in this section, and that we were one of them; but we regret to say that our contemporary slightly exaggerates the pecuniary condition of the people in this locality. If we have a nabob among us we would like to have an introduction to him, as we neither have the pleasure of his acquaintance nor know his name.

The mountain counties are justly proud of JOHN M. RICE and should cherish him as one of their foremost sons. His selection as the candidate for Elector from this District exhibited admirable judgment on the part of the State Convention. If Mr. RICE did, as the *Herald* says, and no doubt truthfully says, demolish the Maysville ADONIS, he has proved himself capable of debating with the ablest men in the United States; for he who meets W. H. WADSWORTH in debate and bears away the laurels of victory in logic or rhetoric need not fear to enter the lists against any other antagonist. But our contemporary greatly misapprehends the sentiment of our people concerning those of the mountains. So far from entertaining a poor opinion of their abilities it is conceded that from their Valleys have come many of our greatest intellects. We know that their powers of eloquence are only equalled by the unselfishness of their patriotism and their brightly burning love of liberty. We of the Blue Grass will be delighted to see, talk with and listen to JOHN M. RICE, and in Maysville especially we promise him a hearty welcome and enthusiastic audience. We will only honor ourselves by manifesting a proper appreciation of the champion of the mountains. There will be no jealousy between the mountains and the Blue Grass, except in that noble emulation which will urge each to outdo the other in rolling up the largest majority in favor of the Democratic candidates and constitutional principles.

JUDGE WHITTAKER.

Judge EMERY WHITTAKER has been spoken of by his friends as a candidate for Congress in this District, and his name will be presented to the District Convention. We have been asked if we would support him if nominated. We confess to surprise at the question, but we answer unhesitatingly that we will support Judge WHITTAKER or any other man who may be nominated by the Owingsville Convention. Ten years have past since we cast our first vote, and during that time we never once bolted a Convention or scratched a ticket, though men who have not been our choice have frequently been presented for popular suffrage. Even if we had any decided personal animosity against Judge WHITTAKER, which we have not, it would not influence our action a particle at such a time and under such circumstances. We have sometimes felt called upon to sharply criticise his conduct and utterances, but there is hardly a man in the District whose every act and word will bear the test of criticism. There are none of us who have not done and said things that others do not condemn and which we have not, after reflection, ourselves condemned. We cannot secure the harmony so desirable in the presence of the great public danger except by mutually determining to cast the mantle of oblivion over acts of mere indiscretion and passion which do not involve any criminality, and we see no reason why Judge WHITTAKER should be excluded from that charitable judgment to which it behooves us all to appeal.

We have always said this for him: That however much we might disapprove of his course in some matters, he always played his cards on top of the table. We have no charge of treachery to make against him. It is but just to say that he has been an open and avowed enemy, fighting in an open field, and we always knew where to meet him. He has not betrayed with a kiss. He has not fawned upon Union Democrats with deceitful professions of personal regard and moderation even while laying secret plans for their ostracism and betrayal. We prefer the man who will meet us in the duello to him who would stab us in the dark. It is no time to harbor resentment for the past. Let us put it out of sight, and if Judge WHITTAKER should be nominated let us prove by the majority we will give that we are actuated by motives higher than mere individual preferences or private dislikes.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE.—There seems to be some dissatisfaction brewing in parts of this district at the probability of certain gentlemen receiving the nomination for Congress. So much so indeed, that we have heard it mooted, in case certain candidates were forced on the body of the people by parties log-rolling and engineering the convention, there would be an independent candidate for Congress at the November election. We have heard enough of this clap-trap about the unfairness of conventions, and if there is such a thing as "greasing the wheels" for a convention the tricking is generally done by these very men who make the loudest noise about political corruption. If there is any dishonesty connected with conventions the fault belongs to the people who select the delegates to represent their views. If they do not send men of the right kind of material to act for them in these matters, the whole responsibility rests with them and not with the body which makes the nomination. There has not been a county convention yet held in any part of the district, and it is the privilege of the humblest man in the country to attend meetings and have a voice in their deliberations. When those delegates have been appointed, the people of our party will have had their choice before the Owingsville convention will have assembled. The only question then is, will Democrats support the nominee of that convention. We are anxious to know who will bolt that convention and who will be the independent candidate. We have a rich blessing in store for the latter, and have one dead coon left for his special benefit. Who will be the dead coon?

We find the above in the Flemingsburg *Democrat*, of Thursday. We hope the information of our contemporary is inaccurate. A man who submits his name to a convention must abide by its decision. It is known that conventions are often manipulated so that their action does not fairly represent the will of the people, but when a man goes into one he does so with his eyes open to this fact and agrees to take his chances. In the present instance the nominee must be supported by all. There will be no such nonsense as an independent candidate. Those who go before the convention and those who stay out of it must alike submit to its action. The man who goes before it and bolts will be dishonored. The man who does not go before it and runs independently will act without patriotism or sense.

The last number of the Flemingsburg *Democrat* contains the valedictory of L. A. WELCH, Esq., who has retired from the editorial chair, and the salutatory of A. T. COX, Esq., who has taken his place on the tripod. We are glad that the abdication of Mr. WELCH does not occasion a loss in the editorial fraternity, but that he will soon re-appear in another field. We expect to find in him one of the most sprightly and able of our contemporaries. To Mr. COX we extend a cordial welcome into the brotherhood, and anticipate that our editorial intercourse will always be courteous and friendly. Success to both gentlemen.

THE VOTE OF THE COUNTIES.

We presume that the vote for STEVENSON at the August election will be taken as the basis for the representation of the different counties in the District Convention. That is, each county will have one vote for every one hundred votes and one for every fraction over fifty cast for STEVENSON. If so, the counties will have votes in the District Convention as follows, viz:

Bath, 12; Boyd, 7; Carter, 7; Fleming, 13; Floyd, 8; Greenup, 8; Johnson, 4; Lawrence, 8; Lewis, 9; Magoffin, 3; Mason, 19; Montgomery, 8; Morgan 9: Pike, 6; Powell, 3; Rowan, 2.

Ninth District.

	STEVENSON.	BAKER.
Bath	1,235	352
Boyd	654	389
Carter	715	634
Fleming	1,263	798
Floyd	752	127
Greenup	753	774
Johnson	367	525
Lawrence	783	310
Lewis	856	895
Magoffin	322	277
Mason	1,856	404
Montgomery	841	88
Morgan	879	222
Pike	599	234
Powell	257	178
Rowan	180	282
Total	12,284	6,499
Democratic majority		5,785

RELIGIOUS.

A protracted meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church in this city, commencing on Friday evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. J. F. Coons, of Cincinnati, will assist in the meeting. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sabbath morning.

OBITUARY.

BRECKINRIDGE.—The announcement of the death of Mrs. Breckinridge will bring sorrow to the hearts of many near and distant friends. Possessed of uncommon strength of character and purpose, which was made more conspicuous by contrast with her frail physical organization; gifted with a mind of extraordinary brightness, that was filled to overflowing with the kindly humor and the finer sentiments of woman; exhibiting in her intercourse with her friend a tender and loving disposition which clung with tenacity to the objects of her affection; a loving daughter and sister; a warm and true friend, and a devoted wife, her death will leave a void in many hearts that time will never fill.

Mrs. Breckinridge had been married but little over three months when she was called away. The death of loved ones is always a sorrowful occasion, but when the destroyer comes and strikes down new-found happiness, and withers the bridal blossoms that still circle the loved one's head, and in cruel mockery of hope interweaves the mournful cypress, the occasion is invested with such peculiar and powerful features of sadness that we fell crushed by the agony of our bereavement.

The great events of mortal and immortal existence have in the past few weeks been crowded into the history of this loved one lost—the bridal altar, the death-bed, the grave, Heaven.

An orange wreath, a golden ring,
And words that are vows for life,
And happy friends who greetings bring
To welcome the fair young wife.
* * * * * * * * *
A found embrace, a fluttering breath,
A whispered farewell spoken,
And the gentle eyes are closed in death,
And the golden bowl is broken,
* * * * * * * * *
A shrouded form, hands meekly crossed,
A wreath in its withered bloom,
The treasures of life on death's sea tossed,
And they bear her away to the tomb.
* * * * * * * * *
A golden gate thrown open wide,
A burst of angel song—
The bright pure soul of the angel bride
Has joined the angelic throng.

—*Louisville Journal.* W.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM."—Essays for young men on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of marriage,—a guide to matrimonial felicity, and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. may19w&tw3m

THE Beautiful face of a maiden is the pride of a mother, and the joy of a lover, if she has one. Blotches and pimples destroy the beauty of many otherwise lovely countenances. Dr. J. W. Poland's Humor Doctor will remove them, and all other diseases of the blood. Sold by J. J. Wood & Bro.

THE QUARREL ENDED.—It is now conceded by all parties that J. W. Polands Humor Doctor is the best remedy for the cure of Scrouflar and all other diseases of the blood. It is put up in large bottles, and for sale by J. J. Wood & Bro.

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY H. GRAY & CO,
Wholesale Grocer, corner Second and Sutton streets.

COFFEE—Common to choice 23½ to 27c.
SUGAR—N. O., 15½@16; P. R., 13½@15½; Dema., 14½@16½; Soft Refined, 17@17¾; Hard Refined, 18@18½.
MOLASSES—N. O., $1; ½ bbl. $1 10; P. R., 75@85.
FLOUR—We quote at $9 00@12 50.
WHEAT—White (No. 1,) $2 60; No. 1 Red, $2 25.
GRAIN—Rye, $1 80; Oats, 45c; Corn, 80 to 90; Barley, $2 50 to $2 60.
WHISKY—$1 20@2 00.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 15@16c. Bacon, from 13½ to 17½.
MACKEREL—Bbl. No. 1, $23 00; do. No. 2, $21 50 ½ bbl. No. 1. $12¼; do. No. 2. $11 50; ¼ bbl. No. 1, $6 50; do. No. 2, ¼ bbl. $5 50. White Fish, $9 50.
FEATHERS—70@75c.
RAGS—3 to 4c.
SEED—Clover, $6¾ to $7 00 Flax, $2 00@2 25; Timothy, $2 75
TALLOW—per lb. 9 to 10c.
CANDLES—Tallow, 15@17; Star, boxes, 26½c.
SODA—American, 7½; English, 8.
WOODENWARE—Buckets, $2 75; Tubs, nest three, $3 75; nest eight, $5 00; Washboard, $3 00.

New Advertisements.

KENTUCKY INSTITUTION
FOR THE
Education of the Deaf and Dumb
AT DANVILLE.

The next session of this institution will commence October 1. The institution is open to all the Deaf Mutes in the State between the ages of ten and thirty years. The sooner they are brought after ten the better. In cases of indigency, clothing will be furnished if necessary; but in general parents are required to furnish clothing. Applicants for admission must be of sound mind, of good character, and in good health, and free from any contagiaus disease.

For further particulars, address
J. A. JAOCBS, Principal,
aug19w6t Danville, Ky.,

AUGUSTA
Male and Female Academy.

The next session of this Istitution opens on
MONDAY, the 14th of SEPTEMBER,

In this institution, both males and females are received. The very best advantages are offered to young ladies for a thorough education in Music, Oil Painting, Penciling, Object Sketching, &c. Teachers of a high reputation having been engaged in these respective Departments, as well as in the literary studies.

The Prof. of Mathematics is a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, having graduated with high honors, he was retained six years as an instructor in that institution; he is a teacher of large experience, and of rare scholarship. Young men will enjoy superior advantages in Augusta College, in the studies of Land Surveying Civil Engineering, Mechanical Mathematics, and whatever else may appertain to a thorough education. They may also enjoy the advantage of a daily military drill. The Prof. brings with him a superior Mathematical Apparatus.

For further particulars apply for catalogue, to Hon. Joseph Doniphan, Secretary of Board of Trustees—Dr. J. Taylor Bradford President, or to the President of the College
Augusta, Ky. B. T. BLUETT, A. M.
aug20w&tw1m

MAYSVILLE
SEMINARY.

The thirty-fourth year of this institution will commence on
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th, 1868.

The Principal, in token of the sincerity of his purpose to maintain the previous high character of the Seminary, has secured the services of the Hon. WM. H. SAVAGE, who will devote his entire time and ability to the school.

TERMS—$50 per annual session. No deduction save for protracted illness.
H. R. BLAISDELL
ju23tw&w2m Principal.

MAYSLICK
ACADEMY.

My school at Mayslick, Kentucky, opens
SEPTEMBER 16th, 1868,
and will continue forty weeks. Terms as heretofore, and very moderate. See Circular.
aug13w7w H. TURNER.

New Advertisements.

REMOVAL.

Having disposed of my stock of goods and determined to remove from Maysville, it is important to close up my business promptly. With thanks to my friends for their liberal patronage, I have to notify them that all my accounts and notes have been deposited with M. R. Burgess for collection, and to request all who are indebted to me, to call upon him without delay and make payment. Those having claims against me will present them to him for payment.
J. W. BURGESS.
Maysville, August 11th, 1868. tw&w

FOR SALE.
480 Acres of Choice Land.

I will sell at private sale 480 acres of excellent land, three hundred acres of which is Ohio River bottom, the balance hill land. This valuable property is situated immediately below and adjoining the town of Ceredo, in Wayne county, West Virginia, and is a part of the well-known VIRGINIA POINT FARM.

Ceredo being the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, now in course of construction, this land cannot fail to advance in value very rapidly.

If not sold at private sale before the 1st day of September, I will on that day offer it to the highest bidder, at Ceredo, West Va. For terms and price before that time, apply to me at Washington, Pa., or to L. T. Moore, Catlettsburg, Ky
JOHN L. COOKE.
ju24

Drugs Medicines &c.

TOILET GOODS.

We have imported direct, the largest and finest assortment of
TOILET GOODS
IN EVERY VARIETY
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET.

Our extracts have been purchased by an experienced buyer, from the agents of
LUBIN, BAZIN,
and other celebrated manufacturers, and are
WARRANTED GENUINE.
The ladies are especially invited to call.
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

OPERA PEARLINE!
THE GENUINE PEARLINE
can be found at
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

SANITELLS!
THE MOST BEAUTIFYING ARTICLE
IN USE, AT
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

HAIR PREPARATIONS!
ALL THE MOST APPROVED,
SUCH AS
HALL'S, RING'S, CHEVALIER'S, WOOD'S,
STERLING'S, WINSLOW S, CHALFANT'S
CHRISTADORO'S, &c., &c., &c.
FOR SALE BY
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

FLACONS BANDOLINE!
CONDRAY'S BEST,
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

FARINA COLOGNE!
THE GENUINE
"COLOGNE DE FARINA,"
FOR SALE AT
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

THE ATMOSPHERIC ODORATOR!
FOR DISINFECTING AND PERFUMING THE
SICK ROOM AND OTHER APARTMENTS,
A SIMPLE AND MOST CONVENIENT ARTICLE,
FOR SALE BY
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

GLASS!
500 BOXES BEST BRANDS PITTSBURG GLASS,
FOR SALE BY
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

Black Berry Wine!
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE
AND WARRANTED PURE,
MADE BY ONE OF THE BEST WINE MAKERS IN THE SOUTH. FOR SALE BY
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.

PURE BOURBON!
A PURE BOURBON WHISKY,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES, ALSO,
PURE APPLE BRANDY,
VERY OLD. FOR SALE BY
SEATON & BLATTERMAN.
may21tw&w

Coal Merchants &c.

ATTENTION!
Reduced Shipping Rates.
CHEAP COAL

The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that they have greatly reduced the price of
SHIPPING TOBACCO
AND OTHER
PRODUCE,
and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.
STORAGE AT THE
MOST REASONABLE RATES.
WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE
PRICE OF COAL!
which we will sell at 12 cents in the yard or at 13 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with
POGUE, DUKE & CO.
apr3ow&twtf

COME TO STAY!
Thompson & Co.,
HAVE OPENED A NEW
COAL YARD
at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of
Bituminous Coal.
Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Book store will receive prompt attention.
asr25w&twtf

MEDICAL NOTICE.
DR. A. B. DUKE
offers his medical services to the citizens of Maysville and vicinity. Office on Market street, in the Goddard House, opposite Jackson's stables.
may13twfd

Grocery and Commission Merchants

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.
W. L. PEARCE,
Wholesale Grocer
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sutton street, opposite the Hill House,
MAYSVILLE, KY.

I am now receiving from New York and other eastern ports, the following supply of fresh
FAMILY GROCERIES,
purchased at the lowest net cash price, and now offer to merchants and customers at
CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS,
Rio, Java and Laguayra coffee,
Crushed, granulated and coffee A sugar, Lovering's,
Choice N. O. and Island sugar,
Baltimore sirups, in bbls, half bbls and kegs,
New fish, in bbls, half bbls and kits,
Choice green and black teas,
Washboards, brooms, buckets, tubs,
Fancy toilet and bar soaps,
Star and tallow candles, shot,
Wrapping paper, writing paper, envelopes,
New Castle soda, indigo, madder, alum, salt,
Hard pressed and fine cut chewing tobacco,
Smoking tobacco, cigars, blacking,
Cove oysters, spices, matches,
Raisins, figs, almonds, sardines,
Hemp and jute twine, cordage,
Rice, starch, &c.
I offer to the trade also a large variety of
LIQUORS,
including choice old Bourbon, in bbls and bottles, fine French brandy, champagne wine, ginger wine, native wine and
RECTIFIED WHISKY.

I am prepared to receive all kinds of storage on the most reasonable terms. My personal attention will be given to the sale and shipment of all goods consigned to my care.

All orders sent me shall be filled in the same manner with reference to quantity, quality and price as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

☞ I respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.
marl2 ly W. L. PEARCE.

CHARLES A. LOVE,
GROCERY, PRODUCE,
Commission & Forwarding
MERCHANT,
Second st. below Sutton,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
DEALER IN

Farm implements, grain, grass and garden seeds of every variety. my stock of heavy groceries, such as Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, &c. &c., is complete. Having been purchased during the late decline in goods, we are prepared to compete, both in quality, and price with any house in the city.

I am offering below Cincinnati prices a large assortment of
Canned Fruits,
Jellies, Pickles, Sardines, Oysters, Raisns, Figs, Currants, green & dried apples, peaches, &c., &c,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Farmers wanting a reaper, or mower will find tiier interest to call and examine the
CHAMPION,
the best and cheapest machine ever sold in this market. Circulars sent free on receipt of address.

I am prepared to receive and forward all kinds of goods at lower rates than the lowest, parties having
TOBACCO,
or anything to ship, will do well to call and see us before making their arrangements.
marl4 tw&w ly CHARLES A. LOVE.

TERMS CASH!
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR!
In hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, crush and granulated sugar.
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
Sirup, Coffee, Gunpowder, Tea, Cigars, Tobacco, Candles, Soap, Paper, &c. &c.
WOOD & WILLOW WARE
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY,
Gin, Wines, and Brandies, which we will sell any way to suit purchasers. Will exchange for Meal, Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed and Feathers. Flour and Salt always on hands.
W. J. ROSS & CO.
Cor. Market and Third Street,
decl7tw&w. MAYSVILLE, KY.

R. G. JANUARY & CO.,
(Successors) to JANUARY & HOWE.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
—AND DEALERS IN—
Wool, Feathers, Bacon & Produce Generally
S. E. corner Second & Sutton sts.,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
Terms Cash!
ma23 tw&w

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR.
A CHOICE LOT
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR
OF THE BEST RECEIVED WEEKLY.
FOR SALE BY
P. B. VANDEN & CO.
Cor. Third & Market Street.
decl1 tw&w

FRESH ARRIVALS.
JUST RECEIVED
250 bls Louisville Lime.
100 " Cement.
50 " Plaster Paris.
25 " Land Plaster.
We shall keep a constant supply of the above during the season, and solicit orders from the trade.
mrl4'63tw&w R. G. JANUARY & CO

Academy of Visitation.

ACADEMY
OF THE VISITATION.
MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Academy, which was founded by Sisters from St. Louis, is located on the bank of the Ohio. The situation is healthy, and possesses every advantage that could be desired; while the extensive grounds attached to the Academy, afford ample space for exercise in the open air. The academic year commences on the 1st of September, and ends on the 29th of June.

TERMS:
Board and Tuiton, including washing, mending, bed and bedding, $280 per annum.
Music, Drawing, Painting, and Languages form extra charge. Dancing is taught by Professor Pinguely, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
july22w3m

NOTICE.
We are manufacturing and keep on hand, a large lot of No. 1.
POPLAR SHINGLES,
which we offer to the public for sale. All orders should be addressed to us, near Station Landing, Lewis county, Ky. R. M. STOUT & Co.
mr3w6m.

Dry Goods.

M. R. BURGESS, C. B. PEARCE, ASA R. BURGESS.
BURGESS, PEARCE & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW GOODS, AND KEEP ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL ASSORTED STOCK, WHICH THEY OFFER TO MERCHANTS ON FAVORABLE *TERMS.*
feb26w1y.

CHARLES H. WOLFF & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
S. E. Corner of Pearl and Race Sts.,
CINCINNATI, O.,
Would call the attention of Cash Buyers to their cheap stock of Dry Goods.
Aprlw6m

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
D. D. DUTY, J. BARNES, D. S. LANE.
D. D. DUTY & CO.

We are pleased to announce to our patrons, and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York, the best and cheapest
STOCK OF GOODS
that we have ever offered in this market. Also, that we have associated with us, as a partner in our business,
MR. D. S. LANE,
late of Flemingsburg, Ky. Under the new arrangement we have increased capital, and improved facilities for doing business in every way, consequntly hope, not only to realize a contiuuance of the patronage already so kindly extended to us, but to increase the amount of our sale. We invite the attention of both wholesale and retail buyers to our stock.
Maysville, Nov. 6, '67. D. D. DUTY & CO.,

DRESS GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY. From a bit calico to a handsome
SILK, OR POPLIN,
including intermediate prices, styles, and qualities of nice
DRESS GOODS.
All at the lowest prices. Be sure and see them before you buy.
D. D. DUTY & CO.

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS.
The largest retail lot in the city purchased since
THE DECLINE,
and selling very cheap, at
D. D. DUTY & CO.

GENTLEMEN, IN NEED OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
OVERCOATING,
VESTING
—AND ALL—
FURNISHING GOODS,
in their lines, might do themselves a favor by seeing our goods, before they buy.
D. D. DUTY & CO.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST
Stock we have ever had,
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
including GENTS' KIDS, in black, white and colored, of superior quality. D. D. DUTY & CO.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
A nice line of different grades, some very cheap, at
D. D. DUTY & CO.'S.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.
If you want to see the
PRETTIEST AND CHEAPEST
ni town, Call at
D. D. DUTY & CO.

Carriages.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!
Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of
BIERBOWER & ALLEN,
I will continue the business at the
OLD STAND,
Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,
☞ *And at Reasonable Prices.* ☜
R. C. BIERBOWER,
jan31 tw&w Maysville, Ky.

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!
CARRIAGES,
SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS!
ALLEN & BURROUGHS.
Second st., between Sutton and Wall,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
jan tw&wly

Merchant Tailors and Clothiers.

THE GREAT DECLINE!
MONEY SCARCE
CLOTHING ABUNDANT,
W. B. KAHN & Co.
MERHCANT AILORS,
AND
CLOTHIERS,
No. 37, Second street,
(ADJOINING CHINA PALACE,)

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of clothing and furnishing goods, makes it to every man's interest to buy, and buy NOW!

The decline in many kinds of cloths, cassimeres and other goods for gentleman's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and
W. B. KAHN & CO.
propose to keep always square with the market
A LITTLE BELOW.
THEY MANUFACTURE
ALL THEIR OWN
CLOTHING!
and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their stock is now
UNSUUALLY LARGE
N EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS
and they are determined to sell largely regardless of
ALL COMPETITORS.
WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION
TO OUR CELEBRATED
STAR SHIRT!
THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS,
LINEN AND PAPER
s large and cheaper than any west of the mountains. All kinds of underclothing,
DRAWERS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
SOCKS,
SUSPENDERS,
NECK TIES,
&c., &c., &c.,
at astonishing low rates—the very latest styles and the very BEST TERMS.
CALL AND SEE US ANYHOW.
W. B. KAHN CO.
au22w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
LOUIS STINE. JERRY F. YOUNG.
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHERS,
No. 33 East Second street
MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Respectfully inform the public that they have just received a large and well selected stock of Spring goods, comprising everything pertaining to a gentleman's outfit, which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest rate for cash. They solicit a call from their friends, and pledge their best efforts to give satisfaction. STINE & YOUNG.
sel9 watwly

Safety Fire Jacket.

SECURITY AND COMFORT FOR
THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.
J. B. HARRIS'
Safety Fire Jacket
CAR HEATER AND MODERATOR,
For Smoking and Hot Air Flues,

dispensing with the use of stoves and fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of firing the car or cars to which the jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States letters patent for a Safety Jacket, which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give satisfacsion where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars; &c., wherever pipes, as conductors, are made dangerous by being overheated, and security desired, I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.
J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "Ne Plus Ultra Paint Works," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburg, Pa. july22wly

Saddlery.

SADDLERY.
An excellent and large stock of
SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, WINTER AND SUMMER HORSE COVERS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, HARNESS, AND TRACES,
At the lowest rates for
CASH!!
OR TO PROMPT PAYING CUSTOMERS.
The best material and the most expert workmen employed.
Orders of all kinds promptly attended to, and repairing done with neatness and despatch. Call on
JOHN ZECH.
Market st., East side, Maysville, Ky.
mr4wly

Hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
(Formerly Dennison House,
C. GALLEHER, C. NELSON, T. A. MATTHEWS
Late Mason co. Late Mt. Sterling. Maysville, Ky.
GALLEHER, NELSON & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Fifth street, near Main,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
This house having been thoroughly repaired, renovated and newly furnished, is now open. jal ly

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., AUGUST 26, 1868.

Speaking at Concord, Ky.

BY INVITATION,

TOHS. M. GREEN

WILL ADDRESS

The Seymour and Blair Club

AT CONCORD, LEWIS COUNTY,

On Saturday, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All are invited to attend.

The Speaking at Washington.—On Saturday we had the pleasure of a ride to Washington in company with Hon. W. H. Savage, of this county. On entering the town the first object that attracted the attention was a beautiful and symmetrical hickory pole, of more than a hundred feet in hight, from which waved in triumph the national colors. It is needless to say that it had been erected by the staunch Democracy of the Washington precinct in honor of the nomination of HORATIO SEYMOUR and FRANK BLAIR by the New York Democratic Convention, and to testify their own unflinching devotion to the principles of regulated freedom the flag was designed to symbolize. Presently it was announced that Hon. EMERY WHITTAKER, from Maysville, had arrived, and very soon he was followed by the Maysville Brass Band. The crowd then marched to the place where the pole had been erected, hoisted the stars and stripes at their appropriate place at the very top of the lofty pole, and, this duty having been performed, marched in procession to the covered portico of the old Court House where stands for the speaker and the band had been hastily prepared. The audience was composed of all of gallantry and beauty contained in the good old town and the picturesque surrounding country. Men who had voted for JACKSON and those who had idolized HENRY CLAY—uncompromising Union men and those who had sympathized with the lost cause—gallant youth who had worn the blue and the no less heroic who in gray coats had followed the fortunes of the stars and bars—all met together in amity and good will, their former differences buried with the past, and equally zealous and determined in advocating the principles of justice and moderation that underlie the Democratic platform.

After pleasing strains of exquisite music Judge WHITTAKER took the stand amidst the demonstrations of popular favor. We regret not being able to report from memory the speech, which occupied more than an hour in its delivery. It was an arraignment of the sectional party in the North for their persistent and malignant agitation of the slavery question, which was one of the causes that lead to the civil war that has clothed the land in mourning. This branch of the subject was treated at length, but perspicuously and tersely, and when the Judge was through nothing remained to be said. He then dwelt upon the manner in which the war had been perverted to a crusade against the institution of slavery, ending in the successful accomplishm nt of a scheme the Abolitionists had cherished for years. Passing from this he showed how the Radicals at the close of the war placed themselves as obstacles in the way of a restoration of the Union, by destroying States, denying to the Southern people their constitutional right of representation, disfranchising many of the whites, enfranchising the ignorant blacks, and stripping the whole people of those safeguards to liberty secured to every citizen by the Constitution. He closed by urging his hearers to do their duty by rolling up a large majority for SEYMOUR and BLAIR in November. The blows given to the Radicals were vigorous and well aimed. Judge WHITTAKER's manner was bold without bluster—his language well chosen to express his thoughts—and the entire effect produced upon his hearers was exactly what the speaker intended. This is the true test and should be the only aim in a public speech. Judge WHITTAKER possesses great energy of character and persistency of purpose,—qualities which will always have their just influence, and which have given him a firm hold on many persons among the Mason county Democracy.

Robbery.—The Dry Goods house of McDougle & Brother, was robbed on Thursday night, of six hundred and thirty dollars. The thief performed his work so adroitly, that as yet no clue can be had to the daring robbery. We say daring, because there was two young men sleeping in the store at the time, and the party took the keys from their pockets and entered the safe, taking therefrom the above named sum. There was a watch and a splendid breastpin in the safe and fifteen dollars in currency in the drawer, which were not touched. The young men knew nothing of it until next morning, one of them waking up with a drowsey sensation, and remarking, "He felt as if he had been drugged."

Mr. Cramer, who was sleeping in the store at the time, had thirty dollars taken from his pocket-book, his keys stolen and his own store entered and robbed of several articles. The amount of his loss he cannot tell. The doors of both the stores were found open in the morning.

This is an unusual occurrence for Maysville. There are several curious circumstances connected with it, which evidence that the robber was well acquainted with the affairs of the house. The partner, whose business it has been to attend to the monetary matters, has been in Cincinnati for some days, and the other partner has been so much occupied as not to have found time to deposit the money. The theif evidently knew this as he selected the last night Mr. McDougle was absent from the city, when the accumulation of course would be greatest, to perpetrate his thievery. Then again the doors of the house show no signs of violence and without some marks it looks to us unreasonable that the key could have been turned from the outside, so that we surmise that possibly the thief may have been secreted in the house.

Too much caution cannot be taken now-a-days, and as a special security against such occurrences, we would counsel all parties not to keep money about their stores or houses, but deposit it in bank. We have two reliable institutions in the city and the duty of depositing closely should not be neglected. If this rule had been adhered to, the Messrs. McDougle would not have been outraged as they have been.

We extend to all, who have suffered by this robbery, the sympathy of the community.

Masonic.—Confidence Lodge No. 52, Free and Accepted Masons, attains the *fiftieth* year of its age the first day of September. The brothers have determined to celebrate the anniversary in an appropriate manner. We understand that the grand Master of Masons in Kentucky, Hon. E. S. Fitch will deliver the address on the occasion.

Bro. W. P. Coons is chairman of the Committee on Celebration, and Bro. George R. Gill, secretary. The following are the subcommittees:

Committee on Music—Bros. W. P. Watkins, John Zeck.

Committee on Public Dinner—Bros. H. Gray, Thos. Nesbit, J. R. Lloyd, Horace January, Frank Vanden, John Ricketts, Kerr Ricketts, Jr., A. J. Newell, W. J. Ross, Chas. Coons, W. S. Bridges, Geo. Hancock, Robert Means, Frank Long, S. B. Nicholson, John L. Grant, James H. Hall, W. N. Howe, Chas. Rosser.

Committee on Invitations—George R. Gill, G. W. Sulser.

Committee on Vocal Music—Bros. J. W. Rand, R. H. Weller, R. H. Blasedell, and Jno. B. Gibson.

Committee on Procession and Order of March—Bros. F. M. Weedon, Wm. Hunt, M. H. Smith, and W. P. Watkins.

We understand that the brethren from Sister Lodges well be invited to be present, and that the grand procession of Masons all clothed in regalia appropriate to their several degrees, will probably be the largest of the kind ever witnessed in this part of the State.

Police Report.—On the 17th our fellow citizen, John Joice, the wild Irishman, was up before his honor on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct. It was fully proved and he is now expiating his offence by cracking rock in the Castle Grant, trying to work out a fine of $5 and costs.

On the 20th one Timothy Hierley was arraigned for disposing of the extract of corn without license. He was fined $20 and costs, which he replevied, with Thomas Nicholson security.

On the 21st Jane Warren, one of the protegies of the Freedman's Bureau, was up for the offense of grand larceny, consisting in stealing clothing from A. M. January. Examination was waived and she was committed to jail in default of $100 bail for her appearance at the October term of the Mason Circuit Court.

On the 22nd Alexander Johnson was fined $5 and costs for being drunk and disorderly.

Cutting Affray.—At an examining Court held by his honor W. P. Coons, on Monday last, William Watkins, jr., was examined upon the charge of cutting Logan Cook. The examination developed the fact that both Cook and Watkins had been partaking a little too freely of the "O be joyful." The battle occurred just opposite Pogue, Duke & Co's distillery,—there were left upon the ground three hats, two knives, and a finger ring. It appeared that each of the party was impressed with the idea that it was his bounden duty to dissect the other. Which commenced this interesting operation the evidence did not develop, but Watkins had made the best progress, owing perhaps to the fact that his scalpel was of the more improved form, the Court held him over in the sum of two hundred dollars to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court.

The Germantown Fair.—We have just asked for and received the programme of the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of the Union Agricultural Society of Mason and Bracken Counties, to be held on the Fair Grounds near Germantown, Ky., commencing September 8th, and continuing four days. The list of premiums is very liberal, our attention being particularly drawn to those of $100 for the fastest trotting team of horses, regardless of sex; $100 for the fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding, tested by timing; $50 for the finest and best stallion, with six of his colts; $25 for the best pair of harness horses, regardless of color, sex, or owner; and $25 for the best saddle horse, mare or gelding. These premiums are larger than have ever before been offered at any fair in this part of the State.

Removed.—Thos. Burns, street commissioner, was, upon the recommendation of the committee on Internal Improvements, cited to appear before the Council on last Tuesday night "to show cause why he should not be removed from being Street Commissioner." He put in an appearance, with T. C. Campbell and Geo. R. Gill, for his attorneys. After hearing these gentlemen and investigating the case, the motion for his removal was unanimously approved by the Councilmen present, and we are in consequence without a Street Commissioner; but we understand that the Committee on Internal Improvments will take such action as will secure to us the completion of all the necessary work Mr. Burns had under way, and also to the cleanliness of our streets.

The Montgomery Fair.—We had the pleasure of attending the two first days of the exhibition of the Stock Association of Bath and Montgomery counties. Despite the rain which poured down in torrents the crowd was very large, and the hastily constructed seats were filled with all of the beauty contained in the surrounding counties. The horses, cattle, and sheep were of the finest produced in the celebrated blue grass region, and the emulation was most spirited. The premiums were very liberal, there being among them several of one hundred dollars in silver ware. We return our thanks to the officers for their courtesy and to other friends for their kind and true hospitality.

Rosemont Academy.—We take pleasure in commending this excellent institution to the attention and patronage of the public. To say that Mr. Richeson is a competent and successful instructor of youth is but to repeat what has been said of him by all who have sent their sons to him. He is more than that—he is a gentleman whose example and influence cannot fail to be beneficial to all who are thrown in contact with him. His residence is on a beautiful hill near the city, and will be a delightful home to all his pupils. Rosemont presents advantages possessed by very few schools in the State.

Augusta Male and Female College.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the above named college. The next session of this Institution commences on Monday, 14th of Sept. Both males and females are received in this institution, and the very best advantages are offered for a thorough education. The very best teachers have been engaged, and the prospects of the Institution are flattering.

Lost.—Edmond Martin, a trader from Ohio, lost five hundred dollars between Thomas Daulton's stables and the upper wharf in this city, on Thursday evening. He has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the recovery of the money.

Mason Stock.—The fine span of horses owned by W. W. Baldwin, and the fast trotting sorrel horse owned by George W. Wells, of this county, took premiums at the exhibition of the Stock Association of Bath and Montgomery counties.

At a regular meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, held in the basement of St. Patrick's Church, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

BASEMENT OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,
MAYSVILLE, KY., Aug. 9th, 1868.

Whereas, Our banner was inadvertently exhibited at a political meeting contrary to the Constitution and by-laws of said Society, and without the legal authority of its members, and whereas, the said Society is chartered by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Kentucky solely for religious and benevolent purposes; therefore,

Resolved, That we, as a corporate body, disclaim any and all connections with any political party or any interference with politics whatever.

PATRICK BREEN, President.
THOMAS NICHOLSON, Secretary.

W. A. Merriwether.—Our attention has been drawn to the fact that an article recently published in the EAGLE may be construed as casting a slur upon the conduct of W. A. Merriwether, United States Marshal of Kentucky. Nothing was further from our intention. We intended to refer to the Deputy Marshal who recently made several arrests in this county, and the source of our information is at the service of that person or any of the United States authorities. Mr. Merriwether is a gentleman of unblemished private character, and would be as far as any man in the State from offering a bribe or suborning a witness.

Democratic Club at Concord.—The Democracy of Concord and vicinity have organized a Seymour and Blair club. The organization is a splendid success, and will do much good in that county. The following is a list of the officers:

B. R. Lovel, President.
John Taylor, Wm. S. Carter, Vice Pres's.
Dr. L. A. Grimes, Recording Secretary.
J. B. Secrets, Treasurer.
Wm. S. Rand, Corresponding Secretry.
Joseph D. Secrets, Sergeant at Arms.

Another Whisky Sale.—John M. Duke & Co. have made another sale of fifty barrels of their fine Bourbon whisky at $1 25 per gallon. These gentlemen have about two hundred and fifty barrels of this whisky still left, and are making sales rapidly. Their success has been such that they would immediately recommence the manufacture were it not for the obstacles thrown in their way by the Government under the new law.

Maysville Seminary.—The Thirty-fourth year of this Seminary begins on Monday, Sept. 7. The principle, Mr. Blaisdell, has secured the services of Hon. W. H. Savage, who will devote his entire time and ability to the School.

See advertisement in another column.

Congressional Convention in Lewis County.

At a convention of the Democracy of Lewis county assembled at the court-house in the city of Vanceburg on Monday, the 17th day of August, A. D., 1868, pursuant to previous notice, on motion of Judge Garland, John Lovel was called to the chair and George T. Halbert was chosen Secretary.

The President explained the object of the meeting, namely: to appoint delegates to represent this county in conventien at Owingsville, on the 16th day of September next, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Ninth Congressional District, etc. The President, with the assistance of the convention, then named the following persons as delegates to attend said convention, to-wit: S. B. Pugh, J. R. Garland, T. J. Bruce, W. S. Rand, B. R. Lovel, S. T. Pollock, John Drennon, F. M. Woods, W. H. Wilson, J. H. Barkley, W. B. Perkins, J. P. McNeat, J. B. Bradley, M. B. Fitch, George Ray, W. H. Thomas, W. T. Rayborn, P. G. Mank, T. Bellony, David Armstrong, B. F. Brenham, B. W. Woodworth, W. W. Agnew, George T. Halbert, J. B. Secrist, Wm. H. Campbell, and all and every other Democrat of the county who can and may desire to attend said convention.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting:

Resolved, That the action of Congress in refusing to let our chosen representative, John D. Young, take his seat, and the giving of the same to Sam. McKee, was a flagrant outrage upon the people of this District, and we look upon the same as an evidence upon the part of Congress to usurp all power, and, finally, to destroy the liberies of the people, and we condemn their said action as tyranical, wicked, and unprecedented, and call upon every good man in the District to do so likewise in November next.

Resolved, That John D. Young has our warmest sympathies and respect, whilst we hold Sam. McKee, and the Radicals in Congress who sustained him in his wicked and shameful course, as disgraceful minions of despotism.

Resolved, That we leave our delegates to the Owingsville Convention untrameled and uninstructed, to nominate that man who shall prove the most acceptable to the Democracy of the whole District.

Resolvd, That the proceedings be sent to the Democratic papers of the District for publication.

The convention having no further busines before it then adjourned *sine die.*

S. B. PUGH, Ch'm'n.
GEO. T. HALBERT, Secretary.

County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Chairman, the Democratic Executive Committee of Mason county, met in the Council Chamber of the city of Maysville on Saturday, August 22, 1868, at 11 o'clock.

The following members of the Committee were present: Hiram T. Pearce, Chairman; W. H. Alexander, Dr. R. L. Cooper, Charles Osborne, Theodore Bledsoe, Jos. D. Ware, Henry S. Johnson and Richard Dawson. The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, to be, to decide the question, "Whether the precincts should have primary meetings and send delegates to the County Convention, or hold a mass meeting of the County, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Mason County in the District Convention, to be held in Owingsville, Wednesday, September 16th, 1868, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress from the Ninth District.

On motion it was unanimously decided, to hold a Mass meeting of the County, in this city, at the Court House, on Saturday, September 12th, 1868, at one o'clock P. M.

All Democrats are cordially invited to attend. On motion, the proceedings of the Committee was ordered to be published in the Maysville *Bulletin* and EAGLE.

HIRAM T. PEARCE, *Chairman.*
CHAS. P. ROSSER. *Secretary.*

THE SEA.—The sea is the largest of all cemeteries and its slumberers sleep without monuments. All other graveyards, in all other lands, show some distinction between the rich and the poor; but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and peasant, are alike distinguished. The same waves roll over them all—the same requiem by the minstrels of the ocean is sung to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats and the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, the weak and powerful, the plumed and un honored, will sleep on until awakened by the same trump.

It is predicted that the Democracy will carry the State of Georgia by fifty thousand majority for Seymour and Blair.

Lawrence County Democratic Meeting.

Pursuant to a call a large number of Democrats met in the Courthouse on Monday, Aug. 16th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the District Convention when it should be held. The meeting was called to order by Judge Samuel Short, who also nominated Col. Vinson as permanent chairman. Col. Vinson declining, Dr. Wroten nominated Judge Clayton, who was elected. Dr. G. W. Wroten was nominated and elected Secretary. On motion the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee on resolutions, with Col. M. J. Ferguson as chairman:

Col. M. J. Ferguson, Capt. T. D. Marcum, and Ulysses Gerred. After a short absence the Committee returned and reported the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Lawrence county approve and ratify the nominations and platform of principles presented by the National Democracy in Convention at New York, on the 4th day of July last.

Resolved, That we approve the call for a Congressional Convention in the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Resolved, That Jeremiah Lambert, James Short, C. L. Swetman, Jas. Graham, J. R. Dean, John Spencer, Arthur Preston, K. F. Prichard, M. B. Goble, Sam. Short, Jake Rice, James H. O'Rrien, Fred. McHenry, Mark. Dempsey, and J. W. Branham, be and they are hereby appointed and accredited the delegates of the Democracy of Lawrence county in the Congressional Convention to be held in this Distri

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of the Ninth Congressional District our fellow citizen, Hon. John M. Rice, as a Democrat worthy of their confidence and support in the District Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, together with Capt. T. D. Marcum and F. R. Moore, be added to the list of delegates.

Upon motion the Secretary was directed to send a minute to the *Big Sandy Herald* for publication, and that the Democratic papers of the district be requested to copy the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN CLAYTON, Ch'm'n.
G. W. WROTEN, Secretary.

Stevenson's Majority 89,249.—Interesting Comparisons.

We have at length received official returns from every county in the State, and publish this morning a full comparative table, showing the vote of each county for Governor in 1867 and 1868. The figures we publish are the same as those on record in the office of the Secretary of State, except as to the counties of Carter, Grave, Livingston, Breathitt, Josh Bell and Perry. From these six connties the Secretary of State has received no returns, and their votes will not be counted unless it is forwarded to Frankfort by next Monday, the day fixed for the final count and declaration of the result. We have every reason to believe that the returns which we publish from those counties are accurate, because we received them from the county officers by mail.

A careful addition and comparison of the figures in onr tables discloses the following results:

Stevenson's vote	115,524
Baker's vote	26,275
Stevenson's majority	89,249
Aggregate vote this year	141,799
Aggregate vote last year	137,331
Increase of aggregate	4,468
Helm's vote last year	90,225
Increase of Democratic vote	25,299
Barnes' vote last year	33,939
Decrease of Radical vote	7,664

The Democratic gain lacks but a few hundreds of being equal to the whole Radical vote! Last year the Third party polled for Kinkead 13,167 votes. Add this to the Radical loss, and it only makes 20,831, which is 4,468 less than the Democratic gain! This proves conclusively that the whole Third party voted the Demncratic ticket this year, and that all the voters the Radicals lost did, the same thing, and likewise thousands who did not vote at all last year.

Last year the Radical candidate, Barnes, ran as an opponent of negro suffrage. This year Baker ran on the Chicago platform, and as the supporter of Grant and Colfax. Stevenson ran on the New York platform, and as the supporter of Seymour and Blair. Behold the resuld!—*Louisville Courier.*

The Last Words of Miles o'Reilly.

The New York *Citizen*, it is well known, was edited by the lamented Gen. Halpine, who under the pseudonym of Private Miles O'Reilly achieved such a wide and high distinction as a patriot-poet. But it is perhaps not equally well known that the *Citizen* under the control of Gen. Halpine was a warm supporter of Seymour and Blair. Such, however, was the fact; and the very last number of the *Citizen* which appeared before the death of Gen. Halpine contained from his own pen a characteristic tribute to our noble standard-bearers. The article indeed may not improperly be regarded as his last words. It is as follows:

On the whole muster-roll of the army no name shone more conspicuously for personal gallantry than that of Frank Blair, few officers have been more desperately wounded, and no officer has been more gloriously conspicuous for never saying "Come" to his men but "Follow me." As for the loyalty of Horatio Seymour, the fact that in every national exigency he hurried forward more troops to the scene of action, whether it was was Washington or Gettysburg, than any other Governor, together with the warm letters of thanks for his loyalty and devotion from the late President Lincoln which have already appeared, must be a sufficient answer. Knowing Seymour well, and having had opportunities to know him thoroughly, officially, and personally during the war, we reluctantly but firmly apply to whomsoever shall question his active and practical loyalty, the famous words of the great chief who answers every charge which he deems unfounded by this striking phrase of the pure Saxon dialect, 'You lie, you villain, you lie;' and—what the great Radical philosopher does not do—we are willing to be held responsible for these words."

Read these words, weak-kneed moderate, and tells us if your knees are not strengthened. Read them, slanderous radicals and tell us if your tongues do not smart in your mouth. The last words of the gallant Miles O'Reilly should put an end alike to the slander of the one and to the quacking of the other.

SAD AFFLICTION.—On Wednesday, the 19th instant, a sad affliction happened to the family of our genial friend John N. Crutcher. By mistake an overdose of morphine was administered to an infant son, from the effects of which it died. The bereaved and stricken parents have our warmest sympathies, which are shared by the entire community. Whilst sympathizing with them in their sorrow, we would offer consolation in the assurance that the loss they have sustained has given to the angelic choristers another voice, with which to chant the praises of Him who said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such are the kingdom of Heaven." As they weep o'er the loss of their little one—stricken as a nut from its stem—let them look aloft, through their tears, and behold the full blown flower blooming in perennial beauty in the Paradise of God. As their hearts are hung with mourning on account of the loved and lost, let them intertwine in the sombre folds the gracious and golden hopes of the gospel, and take comfort. They have lost a child; but have given to Heaven a cherub. Let them plant immortelles upon his little grave, as emblematic of that unending life which they may enjoy with it "Beyond the cloud and beyond the tomb."—*Frankfort Yeoman.*

The Late Thaddeus Stevens.

His Home at Lancaster—"Mrs. Smith"—Stevens and Buchanan.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World.

LANCASTER, PA., August 17.

Ever since Friday, as the dispatch of the Associated Press relates, the body of Thaddeus Stevens has been lying in state in the house which the living Thaddeus Stevens occupied for many years, and to-day was taken thence and lowered into a grave in a small cemetery called the "Concord." This disposition was made of it rather than an interment in the larger burial ground of the city, in obedience to his own wish expressed long ago, and founded on the fact that the remains of negroes were not allowed to be interred in the larger. The house in which he lived here contains little that is characteristic of the man. According to a fashion which is quite prevalent here, even with men of families, the lower part was set apart for his law office, and it was in the upper part of it that he enjoyed or underwent what of private joys and griefs fell to him. The house is a wide brick one, to which the string course between the stories, the overhanging eaves, and the protruding dormer windows give a picturesqueness which it shares with nearly all its neighbors, but which would make it a notable beauty in the smooth and arid waste of brown stone which lines Fifth avenue. In the lower story, as I said, was his law office, and across the entry are the parlors, in the chief of which the body lay. Photographs, engravings, and paintings of the owner are almost the only decorations in them. In the office is a large and strictly professional library, and above is a smaller and more varied collection, which is yet in the main confined to politics and history. Nowhere are any of the knick-knacks which betoken the presence of affectionate women in a household, and it is to this cause, perhaps more than to the air of mortality which now pervades it, that is owing the grim and unsympathetic appearance which repels the stranger within its gates. The garden is unkept, for the nature of the man was too isolated to care for these things, and there is no hint anywhere visible in the habitation or its surroundings of aught beyond the physical necessities and the physical comforts of life. It seems the abode not of a recluse only, but of a misanthrope, and such seems to have been Thaddeus Stevens' social character, as I gather it here. It fronts the main thoroughfare, and is in the press of traffic, but seems as if the site of it had been so selected because the owner felt that there is no solitude like multitude, and the house and its surroundings are a true index. While Thaddeus Stevens was the head of the dominant party of the republic, and weak knees were trembling at the crack of his whip, he himself, although in a sense the pride and boast of Lancaster, was in another sense her shame. Why should one conceal what he never concealed, and what is the town-talk here. He had lived for many years as with his wife with a mulatto woman who was not his wife, and on that account, in spite of his professional prestige, his political renown, his brilliancy in conversation and oratory, he was condemned to pass his life beyond the pale of the society of ladies, the wives and mothers of his own rank and repute otherwise. He met this Mrs. Smith when she was a chamber-maid in Harrisburg and he was a Legislator there. When he came to Lancaster, in the year 1842, as soon as his fortune—which he had periled and lost in a throw of the political dice the session before—became so far repaired as to allow him to keep a house here, he sent for her to be his housekeeper. He has lavished upon her ever since all that tenderness with which men who are restricted to one vent for their affections pour it through that one channel, and by his will it is understood that he has left her such a sum as will keep her in comfort for her life.

It is only a little over two months since it was my hap to send an account of the funeral of James Buchanan. I said then this was such a funeral as Lancaster was not likely to see again. The saying was true, for to-day the other of the most distinguished men who have ever represented Pennsylvania in the national councils has had what last honors his townsmen saw fit to give him. The present procession was only a fourth part as large as the former one, and the constituent parts of it were socially proportionately lower. These were mostly country people, whereas the attendants for Mr. Buchanan's funeral were all city folks. This corresponds to a certain extent to the political complexion of things; but it also vindicates that Mr. Buchanan's highest reputation was among his nearest neighbors and as a gentleman, while that of Mr. Stevens was among the constituents who knew least of him personally, and to whom he was only a politician. There was a trouble about the place of the negroes in the procession also, the result of which repelled very many people who would otherwise have been glad enough to join it, and of which you will hear plenty from other sources; but the real reason of the comparative—not absolute (for it was very large)—meagreness of the turnout was that white men were willing enough to pay their individual homage to a great political leader, they were not willing that their wives and daughters should seem to give approbation to a life which openly set at naught all the conventional moralities. The two men were, indeed, with several superficial points of resemblance, as diametrically opposed as two men well could be. They were successive leaders of the bar of Lancaster, for Mr. Buchanan had quite retired from the public practice of the law before Mr. Stevens came to it. In this capacity, the one was celebrated for his learning, judgment, and clearness of statement; the other for his special pleading, his ingenuity, and the power of his direct appeals to the sympathies of men. As a consequence, Mr. Buchanan was more successful with the jury. They were both bachelors; in one case on account of an early disappointment in love; in the other, on account of a physical infirmity which forbade the owner of it to aspire to a woman's heart. Both lived long, and both left large fortunes. But in politics and in society, what could be more glaring than the contrast between these the most famous sons of Lancaster? Mr. Buchanan was politically the most prudent of men—a cautious statesman, governed by precedent; respectful of law, fearful of innovation. Socially he was dignified, decent, not apt to fail in offices of tenderness, a man of perfect morality according to the conventions. The other man I have heard aptly described to-day as a political Bohemiah. His career was like that of a comet, travelling in splendor and nebulosity its own wild way. He was utterly defiant of constitutional restrictions, and this merit was that he did not pretend to himself or to other men to pay any regard to them. Whatever was in the way of his cherished notions, whether it were the Constitution of the United States or the law of gravity, had to be crushed or to crush him. In private life it was the same. He lived openly in defiance of the opinion of society. He acted in public upon the impulses which came to him in private, and it is a curious question how far the reconstruction legislation of the last four years might not have been moulded by simple Mrs. Smith, Thaddeus Stevens' colored housekeeper.

There is an immense strife about the succession to Stevens' seat; but that is a family quarrel (inasmuch as the district is unquestionably radical) with which Democrats have nothing to do.

Commission Merchants.

NEW FIRM.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

[SUCCESSORS TO E. GRAY,]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cincinati quotations: New Orleans and island sugars, crushed, pulverized, Rio, Java and Laguavra coffees, mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kits, fine green and black teas, fine cut chewing tobaccos, summer, opal and star candles, German and alm soap, cinnamon, envelopes, letter and note papers, imported segars, oysters and lobsters, sardines, washboards, native and foreign wines, apple, French and pale brandies, gins, Scotch ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.

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FRESH GROCERIES.

W. B. PRESTON. E. W. WOOD. N. S. WOOD

PRESTON, WOOD, & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

GRAIN,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

No. 15 Market St.,

MAYSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

LIQUOR, FLOUR, SALT, BACON, LARD, GRASS SEEDS & GENERAL PRODUCE.

Special inducements offered to Tobacco Shippers

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Books and Stationery.

1868.

FALL TRADE!

1868.

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY FALL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Embracing all Books ordinarily used in Schools:

FOOLSCAP PAPERS,
LETTER PAPERS,
NOTE & BILLET PAPERS,
ENVELOPES & INKS
of all popular brands,
BLANK BOOKS *and*
OFFICE STATIONERY,

Wall Paper & Window Shades,

LADIES' PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES,

making a full line of Goods, which I well sell Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

JAMES SMITH.

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Wall Paper.

1868.

1868.

WALL PAPER

JAMES SMITH

would call the attention of purchasers to his larg and well selected stock of paper hangings, consist ing of

GILTS,
SATINS, AND
BLANKS,

ALSO

WINDOW SHADES OF LINEN AND PAPER

All of the latest styles which he will sell at the lowest market rates.

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Law Cards.

U. S. BANKRUPT LAW.

All persons desirous of taking the benefit of the above named law, are informed that we are now prepared, with all necessary forms &c., to file applications and petitions before the Register, and in the U. S. District Courts, and to prosecute all classes of actions under said law.

All Business Promptly Attended to.

TAYLOR & GILL,
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WADSWORTH & LEE,

W H. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - - - KENTUCKY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. ja17 tw&wly

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Will practice in the courts of Fleming and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main Cross street, above K.D. Weis.. ja16 wly

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Will practicen the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy n the U. S. District Court. oc30wly

Fire-Proof Paint.

THOMAS, HARRIS & CO.'S

Protectorate

FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

We are prepared to supply the public with the most durable and best paint that is now in use, for *Houses, Railroad Cars, Steamboats,* and all other purposes where durability and safety against fire or exposure is required.

The materials from which our paint is composed, are of a nature that will not corrode from long exposure, neither will it contract with cold, or expand with heat. It will not crack or blister after it gets thoroughly dry, as most other paints do when they are exposed to heat.

THE PROTECTORATE PAINT

is much lighter than lead, will cover a much larger surface than the same weight of lead, and will make as smooth finish as any other paint. It can be finished up in any color that may be desired, and still retain all of its fire, weather, and water-proof qualities.

THE PROTECTORATE PAINT

is intended to render all the different paints impervious to flame, as much so as it is possible for paint to be when ground in oil, and containing the weather and water-proof properties.

A full supply of these paints can be found at SEATON & BLATTERMAN'S, Druggists, Sole Agents, Cor. 2nd & Court Sts. Maysville, Ky.

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China, Glass, & Queensware.

GREAT REDUCTION!

IN PRICES OF

CHINA, GLASS

AND

QUEENSWARE,

—AT—

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY'S

CHEAP CHINA STORE!

No. 30 EAST SECOND STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving a fresh supply of everything kept in a first class China Store, and are determined to

UNDERSELL

THE

LOWEST,

Both at Wholesale and Retail. Give us a call and

AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

No. 30 East Second Street.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY.

Maysville, Ky., April 18, 1868. jal ly

GOOD NEWS

FOR EVERYBODY!

50 PER CENT. SAVED

—AT—

The New Cheap China Store

—OF—

S. N. MEYER,

At his old stand, Second st.

My friends and customers are informed that I have just received and opened

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

QUEENS WARE, CHINA,

Glassware,

FANCY TOILET SETTS, MOTTO MUGS,

CHINA TOY SETTS, MIRRORS,

COAL OIL LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,

and of every other article usually found in a first class establishment of this branch of trade.

Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly $3,00) at	$1 75
Best Iron Stone Plates per dozen (formerly $2,50) at	1 50
Teas per dozen (formerly $3,00) at	1 50
Common Teas per dozen (formerly at $1 20) at	60
Pitchers (" 1 50) at	1 00
Do. (" 1 00) at	50
Full Tea Sets, 46 pieces' (" 8 00) at	4 50
Tumblers per dozen (" 3 50) at	2 00
Goblets " (" 5 00) at	3 00

The above articles and prices are warranted as represented. Come and see for yourself.

Having formed a connection with one of the largest houses in the West, who make their purchases at rates from 25 to 50 per cent. less than they can be bought by small houses, I am enabled to offer all goods in my line of business at prices which hold out unrivalled inducements to purchasers.

THE TRADE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS IS PARTICULARLY SOLICITED,

AND TO ALL WHOLESALE BUYERS,

I will sell goods, in Maysville,

AT CINCINNATI JOBBING PRICES

S. N. MEYER,
Second street,
Next door to S. S. Miner's Shoe Store.
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Confectionery.

SOMETHING NEW

BUT NOT STRANGE!

Oyster Saloons

AT

GEORGE ARTHUR'S,

No. 31, Second st.

I have opened my ice cream saloons this season for OYSTERS, where ladies and gentlemen can at all hours have them served in any style. They can also get a good cup of tea or coffee, bread and butter, &c. Oysters for sale by the can or half can, at lowest market rates. GEO. ARTHUR.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

I have an unusually large and well selected assortment of TOYS, designed expressly for the Christmas trade.

My stock of *CANDIES* is good and nice. GEO. ARTHUR.

FIRE! FIRE! FIREWORKS!

I have just received from New York a large and well assorted lot of fireworks for

CHRISTMAS,

some entirely new kinds, never before offered in this place.

A good stock of the best

FIRE CRACKERS

all low for CASH

GEORGE ARTHUR,
No. 31, Second street

Maysville, Dec. 6, 1866. jal ly

Boots and Shoes

BALL & HOWE,

SUCCESSORS TO

B. A. WALLINGFORD.

Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will continue the

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS

at his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

We will continue the manufacturing of

LADIES' AND MENS'

BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY

EXPERIENCED AND

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

BALL & HOWE

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Marble Works

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS,

H. GILMORE,

Market street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country solicited. Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon. my13 ly

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., AUGUST 26, 1868.

[From All the Year Round.]

Eider Ducks.

Though the eider duck is common along the whole coast of Norway, and may be seen in large numbers on many parts of the western shore, it is more especially in the far north that it finds a home. On those rocky islands, or "holms," which fringe the northwest coast of the country, and which form a barrier against the fury of the Atlantic an Arctic Seas, they breed in very great numbers, and are very jealously protected. Not a gun may be fired in their neighborhood; even foreign vessels are forbidden to salute near an eider-duck island. For many of the barren reefs, which are almost entirely without vegetation, swarm with eider ducks, which resort thither to build, and render them properties of no small valure to the owner, who collects the down from the nests for exportation.

The best down is that which is found in the nest, and which the female plucks from her breast. It is called "live" down to distinguish it from that which is plucked from the dead; and there is an appreciable difference between the two, both as regards price and quality. If a handful of "live" down is thrown into the air, it will adhear together in a compact mass, even though a brisk breeze be blowing; but the "dead" down would be blown about in all directions. "Live" down, when exposed to the warmth of the sun or fire, will rise much more than the "dead." Since in Norway the eider duck is under the protection of the government, which heavily fines any one who kills one of the birds, but little "dead" down is exported rom that country. But in Greenland and in parts of Iceland, the birds do not meet with the same considerate attention, and are frequently destroyed for their down's sake.

The eider duck is a remarkably handsome bird, and is nearly double the size of an ordinary farm-duck; the duck, which is smaller than her mate, is of sombre brown color. She generally lays from five to eight eggs, after which she will begin to sit, unless the eggs be taken. But it is the object of the proprietor of a colony of ducks to get as much down as possible, the nest is generally robbed once or even twice of its down and eggs to induce the bird to lay again and pluck a further supply from her breast.

It is a most interesting sight to visit one of these Norwegian duck colonies, and observe the jealous care with which the birds are treated. The ducks approve of it, and become so tame that they will even suffer themselves to be taken off their nest by the "gudewife."

Mr. Shepherd, in "The Northwest Peninsula of Iceland," gives a most interesting account of a visit he paid to an eider duck island off the extreme western part of the country. It was but three-quarters of a mile in width, and was almost entirely surrounded by a stone wall about three feet high. Every alternate stone at the bottom of this wall had been taken out, leaving a hole for the duck to build her nest in. When he visited it every compartment was tenanted, and "it was a curious sight," he writes, "to see a whole line of ducks fly out from the wall as I walked a long it." The island belonged to a widow woman, who devoted all her care to the rearing of the eider duck, and who doubtless made a pretty good thing out of it The walls and roof of her dwelling, moreover, were covered with ducks, while even a duck was sitting in the scraper."

The eider duck is a very close sitter, and her mate is ever on the watch to protect her from intruders, or give her timely notice of approaching danger. Foxes and ravens are among their deadliest and craftiest enimies; and these will frequently come and pull the duck off her nest in order to rob her of her eggs or callow brood.

Take for example this true story of an eider duck and a raven. The duck was sitting assiduously on her nest, for hatching time was near. But a crafty raven, ever on the lookout for eggs, made up his mind to have a treat at her expense. The eider duck being a heavy bird, is not easily dislodged. The raven attacked in the rear, and with his powerful beak laid hold of her tail to pull her backward. The duck, from sistting two long, was scarcely a match for the robber, and would have been forced to give way. But the drake, on guard close by, presently saw the assault on his wife, and hastened to the rescue. So intent was the raven on getting at the eggs, that the drake was on him before he was aware. With head erect and ruffled feathers, he made a sudden dart at the raven, and took a firm grip of his enemy's neck with his strong beak. The raven at once gave up his hold of the ducks tail. But do what he would, he could not get his neck out of the drake's beak, and, from the position in which he was held, his own beak and his claws were useless. He would have flown up could he have done so carrying the drake with; but this was impossible. Moreover he was being choked. One side of the rock on which the struggle took place sloped gradualyl down to the sea, and it was the drake's purpose to drag his enemy in that direction. Slowly but surely he succeeded. In vain did the raven with the eider drake upon him flap his powerful wings; they only beat the ground. In vain did he utter the hoarsest cries. At one time it seemed as if the raven would have escaped after all; but never once did his oppoment loosen the hold on his throat, until he was dragged to the edge of the rock whence the drake rolled down with him into the sea. A splash, a ripple, and the two birds locked together vanished from the surface. The drake presently came up again. The black assailant of his wife remained below.

Eider down needs a good deal of cleaning and dressing, as the pieces of grass and twigs of which the nest is made gets so intermingled with it, that it is not easy to get rid of them entirely. Each duck yields on an average about eight ounces of down, which is reduced one half by dressing. The method of cleaning is to spread the down out in the sun to dry, and as in those far northern latitudes, for six weeks, the sun never sets below the horizon, it soon dries. Should rainy weather set in, the down has to be dried in ovens. The particles of grass and twigs, becoming brittle, are picked out by hand, and the down is placed on sieves to be well ridded until the small bits and dust have fallen through. It is then ready for exportation, and is shipped chiefly to Denmark.

Most of the down in the London market comes from Greenland and Iceland, and is not nearly so valuable as the Norwegian, because the greater part of that which comes from the first-named countries is the dead down. Once or twice the writer has had eider down sent him from a "holm" on the other side of North Cape, and has always found it expedient to have this down dressed over again. In buying eider down, therefore, the purchaser must not mind if he find twigs and dust mixed up with it, for he may rest assured that he has the genuine article. Eider down plucked off the dead dird, is perfectly clean, but not nearly so valuable.

It takes (according to size) from one and a half to three pounds of down to make a quilt. It is a great mistake to cram too much down into the quilt as it then become lumpy, and defeats the object in view, which is to have the quilt as light as possible.

There are two methods of making quilt, adopted in Norway and Sweden; the one is to "quilt" it, and this is the best way, for it prevents the down from collecting in masses in any particular part; the other is what may be called the tubular method. Little pockets or tubes of fine linen, running the whole length of the quilt, are are filled with down, which then receiving its covering of silk. But in farm houses in the interior of the country, the down is frequently put into a bag the size of the bed; and as there is nothing to prevent it from collecting in one corner, the result generally is that the occupant of the bed will wake up with th quilt on the ground, and himself freezing.

The nest of the eider duck should never be robbed of its down more than twice, and even then it is a piteous sight to see the bird with her breast almost bare. It is said that when her supply of down is exhausted, the drake will make up the deficincy from his own breast. The down of the drake, by the way, is as white as swan's down.

The eggs that have been taken are kept for the Winter's supply, but the duck is allowed to bring up the second batch in peace and quietness. And thus, as there is a natural instinct more or less developed in all creatures to bread in the old spot where they first saw the light, it depends almost entirely on the owner whether his colony of duck shall flourish, or shall dwindle away to one or two couples.

Many, to their sorrow, have often killed the golden goose for her eggs, but in these days the eider duck is usually treated as she deserves, with kindness and care—attentions which she never fails to repay "tenfold out of her bosom."

A Ritualistic Wedding in England.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of a wedding recently celebrated at St Paul's Church, Brighton: "The ceremoney (or, according to the 'Hoæ Paulinæ,' the scrament) was fixed, it was said, for 10 A. M., but before 9½ o'clock the church of St. Paul's was, if fishermen spoke truth, filled, and West street blocked Of course, on such an occasion, 'priests' were abundant, three at least are believed to have a hand in making two into one The service was as intricate as the most arthodox or heteodox could desire; and the place of performance was shifted in the most enexceptionable manner from point to point, until the heathen must have been at their wit's end. The priests shifted their garments so as to satisfy the most exorbitant; from cope to alb, from alb to chasuble, from chasuble to dalnatic. The Holy Eucharist was received by the bride and bridegroom only, it is reported; the other persons having probably come with the reverential intention of looking on. The 'altar was vested in whited frontal,' and was ornamented with flowers, which, of course, were choice, and equally of course, were arranged with all the grace exhibited by those who would fain be married towards those who are going to be. Lest anybody should fear that things were not altogether 'conformable,' it should be mentioned that there were 'altar candles lighted during both sacraments.' A 'glorious wedding march' concluded the—business seems a very poor word under the circumstances, but is, perhaps, as appropriate as any other. The curious may be glad to know that at different periods there were sung, wholly or in part, Nos. 212, 213, 206, and 207, from 'Hymns Ancient and Modern, and No. 129 from the 'Hymnal Noted.' No donbt the whole performance was likely to impress very vividly upon the performers, to say nothing of the spectators, the serious (and long-enduring, not to say tedious nature) of what was undertaken; and a short notice of the affair may be either a warning or an encouragement (according to diversities of temperament) to those persons who, having High Church tendencies, are inclined to marry on three hurdred a year. For it is to be presumed in such a country as this you cannot get married in that manner for nothing."

New Internal Revenue Stamps eor Whisky Barrels and the Tobacco Trade.—The new internal revenue stamp for whisky barrels has been engraved, and is now ready for delivery. It is about three inches wide by six inches long, with a hole cut through the center, on the back of which is pasted a piece of thinner paper than that used for the stamp, so that in canceling it, it will be so mutilated as to prevent its being used a second time. The stamp bears the words "Tax paid," and contains serial numbers to correspond with those on the stub in the books to be kept in the distillery, to prevent duplication. Each stamp has coupons attached, to add one, two, three or four gallons when necessary, the chief stamp being for forty gallons, whereas whisky barrels generally contain one, two, or three gallons over that number.

The stamps for tobacco comprise twenty-one denominations, as follows: For 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 40, 50, 60 and 100 pound boxes and barrels of plug tobacco—half ounce, one ounce, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 16 ounces for the fine cut chewing—and 2, 4, 8 and 16 ounces for smoking tobacco. All these stamps will be sold as reveuue stamps are now sold, and the evidence that tax has been paid will be the stamp on the box, barrel, or package. These stamps will be about one inch wide, by one and a half inches long, and will be finished in artistic style. They will not be completed and ready for use before sixty days.

Dry Goods, &c

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

NEW OPENING

—OF—

New Spring Goods,

—AT—

NEW PRICES.

NEW BARGAINS!

—AT THE—

Cheap Dry Goods Store.

MULLINS & HUNT

Are now receiving

Lenos, Piques, Percales, Grenadines, Lawns, Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Brilliants, Swisses, Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Gymps, Trimmings, Fringes, Lustres, Alpacas, Poplins, Robes de Voyage, and

Many other New Dress Materials

THE DEPARTMENTS FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR

Are admirably assorted with

Cassimeres, Cloths, Tweeds, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Ducks, Drap d' Ete, Replenants, Doeskins, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Collars, Suspenders, and all Goods adapted to a gentleman's complete outfit.

—IN THE—

House Furnishing Department

We have a large line of Towels and Towelings Doylies, Napkins, Table Covers, Damasks, and

OIL CLOTHS,

Table Oil Cloths, Floor Oil Cloths, Stair Oil Cloths, Window Linens, Window Shades, Shade Fixtures, India Mattings, Cocoa Mattings, Door Mats, and Hearth Rugs.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

Hemp Carpets, Rag Carpets, Cloth List Carpets, Dutch Wool Carpets, Venetian Carpets, Cotton Warp Carpets, Wool and Worsted Carpets, all-wool Carpets, in fine, medium, superfine and extra fine Two-ply, English Kidderminster Carpets, and Hartford Imperial Three-ply.

A general stock of New Goods now opening, and orders for additional supplies continually going forward.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Second St., Maysville, Ky.

May 21st, 1868.-ju3w

Marble Works

MAYSVILLE MARBLE WORKS.

H. GILMORE,

Market street.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Orders from the country soilcited. Persons desiring work, by communicating the same, will be promptly waited upon. [my13 ly

China, Glass and Queensware.

R. ALBERT'S

NEW

CHINA PALACE!

The Largest and Cheapest Cash Queensware House in the West.

No. 35, Second street North side

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and customers that he has on hand one of the largest and finest stocks ever imported in this section, comprising

CHINA, GLASS and QUEENSWARE,

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

My new stock having been imported at very low gold rates, enables me to

Undersell Considerably all Cincinnati Bills.

Country dealers and housekeepers will save from

FIVE TO TEN PER CENT.

By learning my prices before purchasing elsewhere. Perfect satisfaction given, or the goods taken back and the money refunded

TERMS CASH

R. ALBERT'S

GREAT DEPOT OF

Solid Silver, Silver-plated, Albata and Britannia Ware.

A splendid assortment of castors, pitchers, coffee and teapots, sugar bowls, cream pitchers, molasses cans, spittoons, mugs, candlesticks, spoons, forks, knives, ladles, tea sets, communion sets, ice pitchers, cake, bread and card baskets.

300 *Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers,*

or churches, parlors, bedrooms, hall and kitchens Chimneys, globes, paper shades, wicks, burners, and pure coal oil.

100 *Pair Flower Vases,*

all styles, from thirty cents to seventy-five dollars a pair. Tea trays and waiters, all styles, sizes and qualities: Japanned tin and toilet sets, plain and ornamented; table cutlery, knives and forks; silver-plated and steel blades, carvers, steels, etc., with silver, ebony, bone, Indiarubber and wood handles, Call at the

LOWEST CINCINNATI PRICES, FOR CASH!

R. ALBERT'S China Palace.

R. ALBERT,

35 EAST SECOND STREET.

HOUSE

FURNISHING GOODS!

CARPETS:

Brussels, three-ply, two-ply, hemp stair carpets carpet lining, floor, stair and table oilcloths, mattings, rugs, door mats, buggy mats.

A beautiful and large assortment of

WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES,

Curtains and curtain goods,

GILT CORNICES,

TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.

BEDSPREADS,

TOWELS AND NAPKINS,

CURTAIN PINS AND HOLDERS.

and an elegant assortment of

French and English Wall Paper

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, AND CHAINS

French & American Clocks,

by the single piece at wholesale prices, at

R. ALBERT'S CHINA PALACE.

R. ALBERT,

PIANO DEALER

Second street,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

STEINWAY & SONS', CHAS. M. STIEFF'S, GROVENSTEEN & CO., and other makes of Pianos, at a

Reduction of $25 to $100

Off Cincinnati prices.

Full seven-octave Pianos, in fine rosewood cases overstrung scale, guaranteed at $300, $325, $350, $375. Extra large, fine square grand Pianos, at from $400 to $750.

I will, upon demand, order and furnish Pianos from any other manufacturer whatever, at the above great reduction in prices.

Second hand Pianos for sale, rent, and taken in exchange. All piano rents

Invariably

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Do not buy third and fourth rate Pianos, at high prices, from irresponsible persons, if you can get a good instrument, fully warranted, for less money.

WAREROOM

AT THE

CHINA PALACE.

ianlly *SECOND STREET.*

Cigars and Tobacco.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

CAN BE MAD

BY

PURCHASING YOUR

CIGARS & TOBACCO

OF

N. SHAFER,

MARKET STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

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Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE, AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding,]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c., &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

TIN WARE,

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, and General job work.

All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron. HUGH POWER.

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N. COOPER,

No. 21 & 23 SECOND STREET, Opposit Court.

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezers, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy *CHEAPER* than ever was sold in this market. ju9tw&w

Hardware.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS,

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the

LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Claflin's best Boots.
Allen & Flogg's Boots & Brogans.
Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.
Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes.
And all other A 1 brands of calf, kip and morocco shoes.

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, *made to order.*

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH. no23

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

HARDWARE,

CUTLERY, SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all kinds,)

Rifles and Pistols.

Our stock of

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES, AND SADDLERY,

Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.

OWENS & BARKLEY.

TERMS CASH.

Planing Mill.

M. J. CHASE.

[of the late firm of Manker, Chase & Co., of Ripley, Ohio]

E. DIMMITT. H. H. COLLINS.

KENTUCKY

Planing and Flooring Mill,

Doors, Sash and Blind

FACTORY.

CHASE, DIMMITT & COLLINS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

—OF—

BUILDING MATERIAL,

SHINGLES,
FENCE POSTS,
PALINGS,
LATH,
MOULDINGS,

Pine and Poplar Lumber,

PLANED AND ROUGH,

Corner 2nd & Poplar Sts., (5th Ward,)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GOOD DRY, PLANED FLOORING at $3 50 per Hundred. july15w&tw

Dry Goods.

GEORGE COX & SON,

GEORGE COX.] DEALERS IN [W. H. COX.

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

AND

Housekeeping Goods Generally,

mr31tw&w. Second street, Maysville, Ky

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE MAYSVILLE EAGLE OFICE.

FOR FANCY JOB PRINTING CALL AT THE EAGLE OFFICE

Medical

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

At wholesale and retail, by

J. J. WOOD & BRO. Sole agents.

Maysville, Ky.

ALLEN & Co, Wholesale agents, Cincinnati, O

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery or Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

J. J. WOOD & BRO. Wholesale agents.

Maysville, Ky.

ALLEN & CO., Wholesale agent, Cincinnati, O.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

CELEBRATED

ROSADALIS,

RECOMMENDED BY THE BEST PHYSICIANS, AND THE LEADING MEN AND NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM

"BRICK POMEROY'S" PAPER,

The La Crosse Democrat,

IN ITS ISSUE OF MAY 12th, 1868.

ROSADALIS.

"We never commend a thing to the public until we know just what it is, and that is why, having the gratest confidence in the preparation, we can earnestly recommend to a suffering public, Dr. Lawrence's compound extract of Rosadalis.

"It is unrivalled as a blood purifyer, and is a certain cure for scrofula in all its various forms, chronic rhumatism, sore eyes, eruptions of the skin, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys and bladder. After eradicating every species of humor and bad taint it restores the system to a healthy and vigorous condition, and never produces the slightest injury in any shape.

"Unlike patent medicines, the Rosadalis is not compounded of unknown ingredients, but the list of articles from which it is compounded is published and wrapped about each bottle, and wherever it has been introduced the medical faculty have most highly recommended it.

"Dr. Lawrence has thousands of the best kind of testimonials from sufferers who have been relieved through the medium of Rosadalis. As soon as it became a little known it was extensively used, and the manufacturers found it necessary to remove to Baltimore, in order to be able to supply the unprecedented demand.

"The Rosadalis is everything that is claimed for it, which fact is evidenced by its rapid sale, and the good reputation it has already obtained. Dr. J. J. Lawrence & Co., Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Baltimore, Md."

ROSADALIS.

Sold wholesale by all the principal Wholesale Druggists in all the large cities of the United States and British America, and retailed by Druggists everywhere.

All letters of inquiry, &c., promptly answered. Address

J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.,

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,

244 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

WESTERN DEPOT—230 VINE STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO,

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GOOD NEWS FOR THE SICK.

Until further notice, the proprieter of the old established **Western Medical office, 137 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.,** will cure **private** and all other forms of **Disease** in man and woman for

ONE HALF THE USUAL RATES.

Recent cases cured in two to eight days. The effects of youthful follies, Sexual Weakness, Impotence; Loss of Sexual power in the Middle Aged, or even the old, speedily cured.

FEMALE AILMENTS

OF EVERY FORM PERMANENTLY REMOVED.

Our Monthly Remedy for Unnatural Suppressions, will act in 24 hours. Failure is impossible. Price, $5, sent by mail. If you want our aid, write to, or call upon us, it will cost nothing for a friendly talk or letter. Send two stamps for Circular. On Private matters to single and married, explaining use of Safes, various Medicines, and a certain article much needed by delicate **Married Ladies.** Male Safes, $1. Medicines to cure Diseases in either sex, $2 to $10 a package. Sent on receipt of price. P. O. Box **2938.** Branch Office, **81 Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind.** P. O. Box, No. **122.** All confidential. ju3wly

Wait For The Boss!

THE EXHIBITION OF SIXTY EIGHT.

THE DAYS OF ROMAN CHIVALRY ECLIPSED.

LIONS CONQUERED BY A WOMAN.

Royal Bengal Tigers Subdued;

The Monster loose in the Streets of

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1868.

Two Grand Performances.

Admission .... 50 cts.
Children .... 25 cts.

Doors Open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M.

Col. C. T. AMES' NEW ORLEANS

MENAGERIE

—AND—

CIRCUS,

—AND—

TROPICAL AVIARY!

A tripple consideration, almost illimitable in its resources, and more gorgeously equiped than any kindred Exhibition extant.

THE CORPS ACTIVE, NUMBERS

THIRTY-SEVEN ACCOMPLISHED ARTISTS.

MALE AND FEMALE

Representatives of the most elegant, graceful and pleasing Olypian Sports, including

Equestrianism,
Gymnastics,
Pantominies
Acrobatics,
Acroistat,
and Athletics.

Among the most distinguished of the troupe, are

MADM'LE ESTELLE ZOYRA,
LABELLE CORDELIA,
MD'M ELIZABETH,

MR. THOMAS WATSON,

Mr. H. Smith,
Mr. L. B. Carr,
Mr. W. Naylor,
Mr. E. Barker,
Mr. T. Poland,
Mr. E. Winne,
Signor Tibbs,
Mr. T. Pepper,
Mr. Goolding,
Mr. W. McDay,

MASTERS FRANK, TOMMY and GEORGE,

And two intensely Humorous Clowns,

BOB SMITH

--and--

JOHNNY LAWTON.

THE ZOOLOGICAL DEPARTNENT,

IS OF IMMENSE MAGNITUDE AND EMBRACES

Hundreds of Wild Beasts!

Of almost every species, and geographical range, from the

Elephant,

of the burning desert of Africa, to the White Bear of the Artic Seas, or the Bison of our Western Wilds. To this is added an unusually

LARGE AVIARY

Of most beautiful ane brilliant birds and fowls. Monkeys, Apes and Babboons in countless numbers and of every tribe.

A Band of Musicians, that acknowledge no superior, in the rendition of true harmony.

Performing Horses,
Trick Ponies,
Educated Mules,
Acting Monkeys,
Sagacious Dogs, &c.

The only Lion Enchantress in the World.

The beautiful and fairy-like

SIGNORITA EUGENE,

and the distinguished Naturalist and accomplished Tiger-slayer,

HERR ELIJAH HENGEL,

Accompanies this Colossal Combination, and at each Exhibition display their miraculous power and indomitable courage, by entering the dens of

Tigers, Lions, Panthers, and Leopards.

For list of animals and general particulars, see Pictorial Posters, Descriptive Bills, Bulletins, etc.

The Grand Procession,

on the morning of the Exhibition, will be unusually gorgeous and grand. In it will be borne two triumphal Cars, on the top of one will be Eugenie surrounded by Lions! On the other, seated side by side Lengel and a Royal Tiger! The only one of his specie that ever permitted himself to yield to the will of man.

Bear it in your mind that this is strictly a Southern enterprise, and that the Proprietor and Managers pledge themselves that the disputable, or at least questionable style of advertising attractions they do not present shall in no instance be resorted to by them, but that every promise made to the public shall be kept to the letter. This mammoth Show will be exhibited at

Maysville, Ky., Monday, August 31st, 1868,

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